

**A Description of the Yugumbir
Dialect of Bandjalang**

by
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FACULTY OF ARTS

Volume I

Number 8



UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND PRESS
ST. LUCIA

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Price : \$1.60

University of Queensland Papers
Faculty of Arts

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UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND PRESS

St. Lucia

14 February 1969

WHOLLY SET UP AND PRINTED IN AUSTRALIA BY
WATSON FERGUSON AND COMPANY, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND
1969

REGISTERED IN AUSTRALIA FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A BOOK

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A DESCRIPTION OF THE YUGUMBIR DIALECT OF BANDJALANG

INTRODUCTION

Yugumbir is the Bandjalang dialect spoken in the Logan and Albert River basins. The tribal territory extended as far north as Jimboomba (10 miles south of Brisbane) and south to the Macpherson Range. A map is shown in Figure 1. Discussion of the exact extent of the territory, and of the naming of the tribe, is left until Chapter 7. At present, Aborigines resident at Woodenbong Aboriginal Station, N.S.W., recognise the names Yugumbir, Minjangbal and Manaldja:li as referring to this dialect.

In 1913 a typescript on this language, entitled "Grammar, Vocabulary, and Notes of the Wanggerriburra Tribe" by John Lane in collaboration with John Allen (a part Aboriginal of the Yugumbir tribe) was published as an appendix to the report of the Protector of Aborigines for that year. The vocabulary, checked and revised, was later published in "Vocabularies of Four Representative Tribes of South Eastern Queensland" by F. J. Watson. This vocabulary contained nearly 900 entries. The grammar of Allen and Lane has some useful noun morphology, but by its own admission is very sketchy on the verbs.

The main informant for this present paper was Joe Culham, who was one of the last speakers of the dialect. He was born in Beaudesert, was living at Woodenbong Aboriginal Station at the time the data was collected, and died in early 1968. His father was the last "king" of the Manaldja:li tribe. Aborigines at Woodenbong

Station are mostly of the Gidabal tribe. Gidabal is an adjacent Bandjalang dialect spoken on the New South Wales side of the Macpherson Range, and has been studied by the Geytenbeeks. At the time data was obtained for this paper (November 1965 and January 1966) Culham was probably in his eighties, but alert and unimpaired of hearing. He very seldom used his dialect and was slowly forgetting it. This could be seen by comparing the present word list with one obtained from him by Brian Geytenbeek in 1961. Geytenbeek also obtained a few pages of Yugumbir data from a Peter Long and a Mrs. Logan. Mrs. Logan is a niece of Culham's, usually living in Brisbane or Beaudesert. She also provided a small amount of data for the present study. In July 1967 another niece of Culham's, Mrs. Evelyn Weizel, was interviewed at Woorabinda Settlement, Central Queensland. Her parents were from Beaudesert, but she was reared in the Tweed area, N.S.W. She has had only a little contact with speakers of the language, and her knowledge is limited, more a hearing than a speaking knowledge. However, a list of 50 words was obtained from her and the list provided corroboration of some points of phonology.

With rare exceptions all data was elicited, through the medium of English, and Culham dictated material word by word. No utterance longer than a sentence was obtained, and no study of higher level phonology was possible. The data obtained consists of about 580 utterances of words in isolation and about 520 utterances of sentences, many of each of these being near repetitions of many items at a later date. Forms given were consistent, so the data may be considered reliable, though limited. A vocabulary of about 420 words was compiled from this corpus.¹

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

A&L	Allen and Lane
abl	ablative case
acc, acc ₂	accusative case
accomp	accompanitive case
adj	adjective
advs	adversative case
aj	adjective—data includes no forms with verbalising suffixes
ajv	adjective—data includes forms with verbalising suffixes
ajvt	adjective—as ajv, but forming a transitive verb
anim	animate
av	adverb
avv	adverb—data includes forms with verbalising suffixes
benef	beneficiary case
C	consonant
c	case inflection
(C,G)	forms attested by both Geytenbeek and Cunningham
caus	causative
cls	clauses
comp	comparative case
cont	continuous aspect
def	definitive aspect
dem	demonstrative
dep	dependent
desid	desiderative
(E)	data from Mrs. Weizel
Engl	English
eqnl	equational

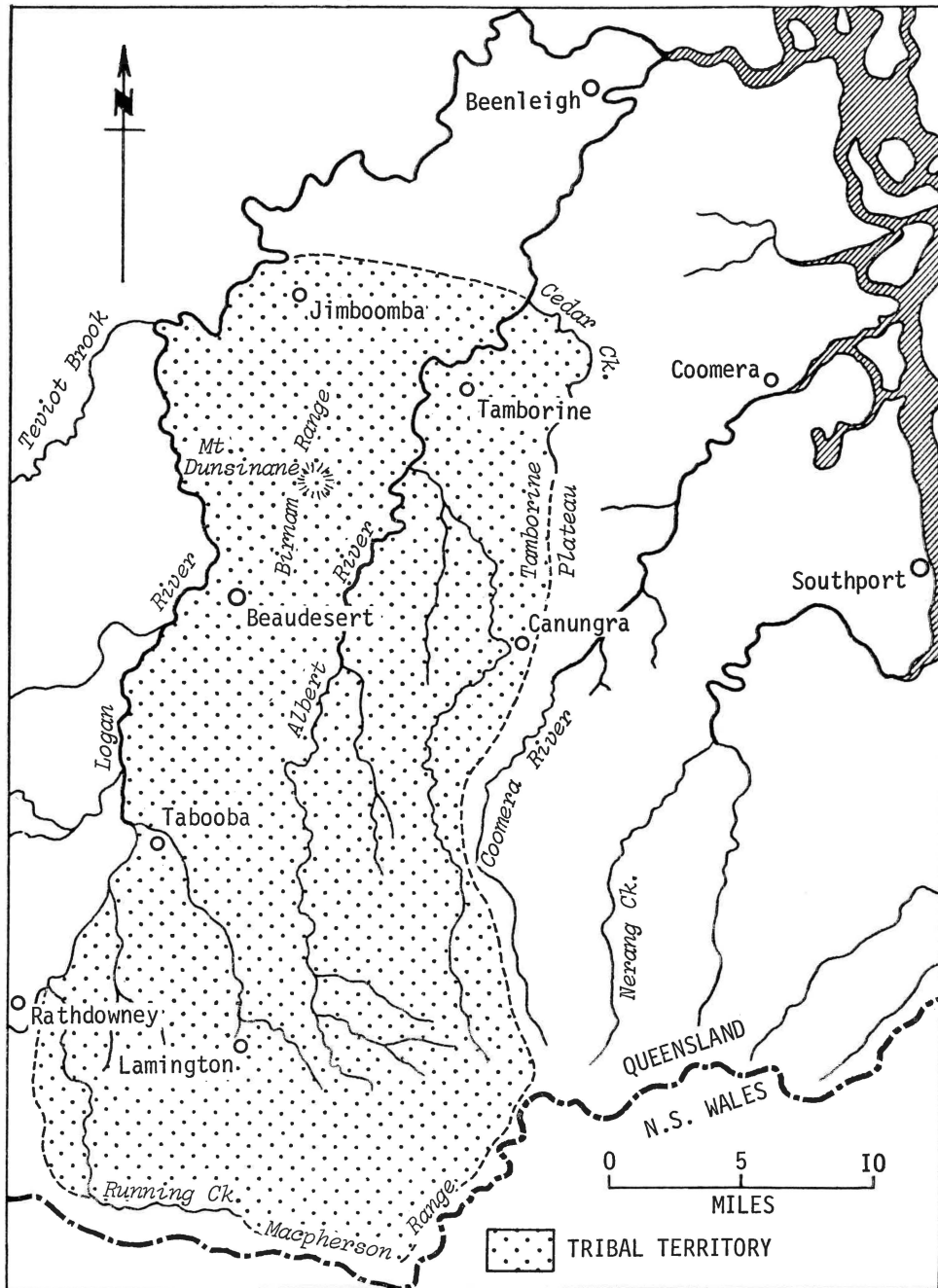


Fig.1: Territory of the Yugumbir Tribe

fem	feminine suffix
fr	from
(G)	data from Geytenbeek not corroborated by Cunningham
I	instrument tagmeme
imp	imperative tense
inan	inanimate
incl	inclusive, including
indep	independent
inf	infinitive
inst	instrumental case
int	interrogative
irreg	irregular
it, intrans	intransitive
L	location tagmeme
loc	locative case
loc.past	locative past case
N	noun phrase
n	noun
neg	negative
no.	number
np	place name
Nuc	nucleus
num	numeral
nv	noun taking verbalising suffixes
nvt	noun taking verbalising suffixes to make a transitive verb
O	object tagmeme
obj	objective case, object (in dictionary)
opt	optional
past	past tense
pers	person
pl	plural(iser)
poss	possessive case
potl	potential
pres	present tense
pr, pron	pronoun
prob	probably
prog	progressive
purp, purp ₂	purposive case
S	subject tagmeme
sg	singular
subj	subjective case
T	time tagmeme
t	time word
tr, trans	transitive
V	vowel
V	verb tagmeme, verb phrase
v	verb
vbl	verbal
vbr	verbaliser
vi	intransitive verb
vt	transitive verb
w/	with
(W)	Watson's data

(W-ra),	Watson attests a form ending in /ra/, /eri/, etc., where Cunningham
(W-eri), etc.	attests a form ending in /r/, /ir/, etc.
[...]	phonetic symbols enclosed
/.../	phonemic (or morphophonemic) symbols enclosed
(...)	optional addition (except when otherwise clear, or when as next below)
... (...)	(in dictionary) doubt as to which form is correct
.../...	alternate forms
(?)	uncertain
=	replacement operator—items on right are replaced by the item on the left
+	(in equations) obligatory presence
+	addition
±	(in equations) optional presence
—	deletion (when occurring alone)
—	morpheme boundaries (when adjacent to letters)
~	alternation of morphemes

1 PHONOLOGY

The phonemes are listed in Table 1 and are described below. For printing convenience digraphs are used for the alveopalatal stop and nasal.

TABLE 1
Phonemes

	bilabial	alveolar	alveopalatal	velar
stops	b	d	dj	g
nasals	m	n	nj	ŋ
resonants		l	r	
semivowels			y	w
	vowels		i	u
			e	a
	length		:	

/b/ [b] voiced lenis bilabial stop. This allophone always occurs following a nasal, and usually occurs elsewhere.

[ɸ] voiced bilabial fricative. Sometimes occurs intervocalically or following /l/.

[p/p^h] voiceless bilabial stop, sometimes aspirated. Occasionally occurs word initially or in a stressed syllable.

[b/p]inar	"ear" ²
mubar	"black"
ŋumbinj	"house"
wul[b/ɸ]ani	"hid"

/b/ contrasts with /w/.

bayni	"hit"	wa:nji	"you(obj sg)"
-------	-------	--------	---------------

/d/ [d] alveolar stop. All examples are voiced.

dulgal	"dirty"
bandar	"axe"

- /dj/ [dʒ] voiced alveopalatal affricate identical with English "j".³
 [dʲ] voiced palatalised alveopalatal stop. Occurs in only two examples, both preceding /u:/.
 gi[dʲ/dʒ]u:m "old man" [dʲ/dʒ]u:m "fog"
- /dj/ contrasts with /d/ and /y/.
 djangan "lightning" dangan "fingernails"
 djungun "black snake" dungunj "fingers"
 djagu:l "stranger"⁴ yagu:l "bandicoot"
 dja:na "stand up" ya:na "sit down"
- /g/ [g] voiced lenis velar stop. Like the allophone [b] this allophone always occurs following a nasal, and usually occurs elsewhere.
 [g̊] voiced lenis velar fricative. Sometimes occurs, particularly following a resonant, or preceding /u/. Word initially preceding /u/ it was sometimes perceived as /w/ or even /ŋ/ in Culham's speech, though the three phonemes (/g,w,ŋ/) are in contrast.⁵
 [k] voiceless velar stop, occasionally occurring word initially.
 [g/k]uru:man "kangaroo"
- /g/ contrasts with /w/ and /ŋ/.
 gulanj "scrub tick" wulanj "leaf"
 gunga: "in the water" wunja: "your(sg)"
 bugaw "stink" buŋaw "bloodwood"
 yal[g/g̊]an "sun" yilŋan "liver"

Nasals are /m/, /n/, /nj/ (alveopalatal), and /ŋ/. Word finally these sometimes have a homorganic stop onset, i.e. the nasal passage is opened just after the tongue (or lips) takes up its (or their) position.

- wamgi:[nj/^dnj] "come"
 mali "that" guyu:mŋan "stars"
 nana:ŋ "sister" djangan "lightning"
 njari "name" djunjun "clouds"
 ŋali "we" djungun "black snake"
- The following illustrate contrast between /n/ and /nj/.
 nana:ŋ "sister" njanay "leech"
 djindi:n "a lot" mibinj "man (Aboriginal)"

- /l/ [l] alveolar lateral.
 /r/ [r̥] alveolar trill, occurs mostly syllable finally.
 [r̥] alveolar flap, occurs mostly elsewhere.
 [r] retroflexed continuant, often used by Culham in place of the flap or trill.⁶

/l/ and /r/ can be shown to contrast.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------|----------|
| bilanj | "oak" | biranj | "tattoo" |
| wulu | "ankle" | murū: | "nose" |
| walagan | "shoulder" | darigan | "bone" |
| yili | "where" | yirimbam | "locust" |
| magil | "water lizard" | gabir | "hungry" |

Semivowels /w/ and /y/ are as in English and are illustrated by the examples below.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-------------|
| wamgi:nj | "come" | ya:na | "sit down" |
| djiwa: | "goanna" | baya:r | "centipede" |
| bugaw | "stink" | dagay | "white man" |

- /i/ [i] high front vocoid. Occurs between two alveopalatal consonants (viz. /dj, nj, y/).
 [i^v] slightly lowered from [i]. Occurs elsewhere.

- /e/ [ɛ] mid front vocoid. With rare exceptions this vowel only occurs with the length phoneme /:/.⁷
- /a/ [a] low central vocoid. Occurs in all environments in free variation with other listed allophones.
- [aⁱ] usually occurs preceding /nj/.
- [æⁱ] may occur preceding /y/.
- [æ/ɛ] low to mid front vocoid. Usually occurs following an alveopalatal consonant, also preceding /ya/ and following /ay/.
- [a/ɔ] low to low-mid back vocoid. May occur following a velar consonant (viz. /g,ŋ,w/).
- [o] mid back vocoid. May occur preceding /w/.
- /u/ [u^v] high-mid back vocoid. Occurs in all environments.
- [o] mid back vocoid. May occur following /aw/.

Because of the rarity of /e/ without length, contrast of vowels is shown with lengthened vowels also.

giriŋ	"tired"	bare:ŋ	"chips"	djurunŋ	"eel"
mi:ŋbar	"thundering"			mu:ŋ	"belly"
dire:ŋ	"stormbird"	bira:ŋ	"wide"		
mure:r	"spotted gum"	gura:r	"long"		
gili	"this(close)"	gali	"this"		
mali	"that"	muli	"hill"		

/:/ length may occur with vowels. Impressionistically it doubles the length of the syllable nucleus, though sometimes the effect is less marked.

birar	"tattoo"	bira:ŋ	"wide"
guŋ	"water"	mu:ŋ	"belly"
wulu	"ankle"	muru:	"nose"
djali	"tree"	manaldja:li	"Beaudesert"
mibinŋ	"man"	dji:binŋ	"stinging tree"

Alternate analyses of the vowels and length are possible if occurrences of [ɛ] without length are regarded as allophones of /i/ and /a/ or are omitted from the data.⁸

Distribution of phonemes

A syllable contains as nucleus a vowel with or without length. Stress occurs on the first syllable of the word, or on the first long syllable if such is present. Syllable patterns are of the form CV(:)(C), and words contain from one to five syllables. No one syllable words of the form CV were obtained, and no uninflected word or root had more than four syllables.

The resonants /l/ and /r/ do not occur word initially.

Stops do not occur syllable finally.⁹ The phoneme /d/ does not occur intervocally.¹⁰ The least frequent consonant phonemes are /d/ and /w/.

The combinations /e:/ and /a:/ occur very commonly in verbs; /e:/ is rather rare elsewhere. The occurrences of /e/ (without length) are restricted to a few words ending in /le/,⁷ and to verbs where a hypothetical /e:/ resulting from affixation is realised as a short vowel due to co-occurrence restrictions on long syllables.

yange:n = yana + past tense
 "went" "go"

ya:ngen = ya:na + past tense
 "sat" "sit"

Frequency counts were made of vowels with and without length. One count was of 487 words in dictionary form, another was of a sample of 376 words in sentences (many of which were inflected for case, tense, etc.). The percentages of occurrences of each vowel with and without length are listed in Table 2. Of all possible CV(:) sequences, only /ne:/, /ŋe:/ and /wi:/ were not obtained.

Consonant clusters (CC only) can occur word medially. Combinations are restricted by the distribution of consonants in syllables noted above. Geminate consonant clusters do not occur. Most nasal stop clusters occur, homorganic clusters being far more common than heterorganic. Clusters of different nasals occur. The only clusters with semivowels were /yb/ (fairly common), /ym/, /ly/, and /lw/ (rare). The frequency of clusters of resonant followed by /b/ or /g/ rivalled that of the homorganic nasal stop clusters.¹¹ One example of the cluster /ldj/ occurred, but there were no other clusters of resonant followed by /d/ or /dj/.

TABLE 2
Frequency of vowel phonemes

	Dictionary	Sentences
No. of words	487	376
No. of syllables	1053	956
a	42%	44%
u	26	18
i	16	14
a:	6	13
u:	5	5
e:	2	5
i:	3	1

2 MORPHOPHONEMICS AND INTRODUCTION TO THE GRAMMAR

Morphophonemics

The long and short syllable occurrences in the Bandjalang dialects are of considerable interest. Some affixes lengthen the last vowel of a stem or affixed stem to which they are suffixed, but contiguous long syllables are avoided. Some vowel and consonant harmony occurs.

In most cases a long syllable nucleus of the same vowel quality results from the addition of length to a short syllable nucleus, and loss of length from a syllable nucleus results in a short syllable nucleus of the same quality, i.e.

$$/V:/ = /V/ + /:/$$

$$/V/ = /V:/ - /:/$$

However in most cases where a short syllable nucleus /i/ is present in a basic form, and length is added by affixation or by making a double word, the long syllable nucleus /e:/ results. Only one lengthening suffix changes /i/ to /i:/. The simplest way to state this is to redefine the one affix that converts /i/ to /i:/ as addition of /i/ rather than /:/. So the general rules may be added:

$$/e:/ = /i/ + /:/$$

$$/i:/ = /i/ + /i/$$

$$\text{gaban gaba:n} = \text{gaban} + \text{reduplication}$$

$$\text{light scrub} \quad \text{rain forest} \quad \text{diminutive}$$

$$\text{djaliya:} = \text{dja} + \text{-li} + \text{-ya:}$$

$$\text{to eat} \quad \text{eat} \quad \text{cont} \quad \text{inf}$$

$$\text{yaru:lela:} = \text{yaru:le:la} = \text{yaru:} + \text{-li} + \text{-:la}$$

$$\text{swimming} \quad \text{swim} \quad \text{cont} \quad \text{pres}$$

$$\text{djale:la} = \text{dja} + \text{-li} + \text{-:la}$$

$$\text{eating} \quad \text{eat} \quad \text{cont} \quad \text{pres}$$

djali:gi = dja + -li + -i + -gi
to eat eat cont desid purp₂

Contiguous long syllables are avoided in the language in almost all cases. When consecutive syllables with long nuclei would occur, the even syllables, numbering from the first long syllable, are shortened.¹²

gunga: = gunj + -Xa: (/X/ is a morphophoneme)
in the water water loc
buyu:la = buyu:l + -Xa:
in the mountains mountain loc
nuranjgu: = nuranj + -gu:
for food food purp
djali:gu = dja + -li + -i + -gu:
to eat eat cont desid purp
yange:n = yana + -:n
went go past
ya:ngen = ya:na + -:n
sat sit past

These rules are sufficient for noun suffixes, but there are additional rules for verbs.

As no double length syllable nuclei occur in the language, length plus length is replaced by length, i.e.,

/:/ = /:/ + /:/

dja: = dja + -:
eat! eat imp
nja: = nja: + -:
look! see imp

Similarly as no geminate consonants occur, consonant plus same consonant is replaced by one consonant, i.e., where C₁ stands for the same consonant throughout,

/C₁/ = /C₁/ + /C₁/

The only time this rule is invoked is when the causative suffix is affixed to nouns or adjectives.

gulgunmale:la = gulgun + -ma + -li + -:la
talking word caus cont pres
daramale:la = daram + -ma + -li + -:la
drying dry caus cont pres

The past tense marker -:n has two allomorphs, -:n and -ni. The first allomorph occurs on a verb stem or affix ending in /i/, and lengthens the vowel unless this would cause contiguous long syllables (*bu:ye:n* "tired" appears to be an exception). Some irregular common verbs add a /g/ to the stem for simple present (not continuous) and past and follow this pattern, see part 4.

minjdje:n = minjdji + -:n
laughed laugh past

Added to a simple stem of other verbs the morpheme takes the form -ni. Most verb stems end in /a/ or /i/; other endings include /a:/ and /u:/ but are rare.

bugani = buga + -:n
built build past

If affixation of the present tense marker *-:la* would cause contiguous long syllables, the length shifts, making the affix of the form *-la:*.

djale:la	=	dja	+	-li	+	-:la
eating		eat		cont		pres
nja:lila:	=	nja:	+	-li	+	-:la
seeing		see		cont		pres
gaye:la	=	gayi	+	-:la		
swims		swim		pres		
bu:yila:	=	bu:y	+	-i	+	-:la
tires		breath		vbr		pres

In verb stems ending in /Ca/ following an open syllable with a high vowel (/i/ or /u/) the stem final /a/ is realised as /i/ preceding *-li* "continuous". No change occurs after a closed syllable. (Another example of vowel harmony is mentioned in part 6 under interrogatives.)

bumani	=	buma	+	-:n		
fought		fight		past		
bumile:la	=	buma	+	-li	+	-:la
fighting		fight		cont		pres
yiṇani	=	yiṇa	+	-:n		
bit		bite		past		
yiṇile:la	=	yiṇa	+	-li	+	-:la
biting		bite		cont		pres
gulbale:la	=	gulba	+	-li	+	-:la
hiding		hide		cont		pres

There are two sets of case marking suffixes exhibiting morphophonemic change. A member of one set is of the form *-XV:*, and a member of the other set is of the form *-NV(:)*. The morphophonemes /X/ and /N/ are realised differently according as they follow a nasal, vowel or resonant. Following a nasal, /X/ is realised as /D/, where /D/ symbolises a stop homorganic with the nasal.

	-XV:	-NV(:)
after a nasal	-DV:	-V(:)
after a vowel	-yV:	-ṇV(:)
after a resonant	-V:	-V(:)

The two sets of case marking suffixes are:

-Xu:	subjective case	-Ni	objective case
-Xu:	instrumental case	-Na:	possessive case
-Xa:	locative case	-Na:	accusative case
-Xi:	locative past case		(motion towards)

Introduction to the grammar

Yugumbir, like the other Bandjalang dialects, is a suffixing language. Verb roots and suffixes (both verbal and nominal suffixes) constitute classes of morphemes which cannot occur in isolation as complete utterances. Above these levels five independent levels in the hierarchy can be distinguished, any of which can constitute complete independent utterances. These five levels are the word, double word, phrase, independent clause, and sentence.

There is considerable freedom of order of items in the phrase and of nuclear tagmemes in the clause. Case affixation of nouns etc. is to a large extent optional, though verbs always show affixation. Culham showed a strong preference for as few words and little affixation as was consistent with making the meaning clear. Clues to meaning from situational and verbal contexts were expected to be used.

In contrast with Bandjalang and Gibadal, Yugumbir does not appear to distinguish present from future tense by verb affixation. Inflection of adjectives for gender was known to exist in some Bandjalang dialects: no examples were found in the Yugumbir data, nor did A&L report it, so Yugumbir may have lacked it.

Word classes are verb, negative, noun, numeral, adjective, demonstrative, pronoun, time word, and interrogative. Nouns may be divided into two classes, animate and inanimate. There are hints that the animate class has two subclasses, human and nonhuman.

Morpheme classes below the level of the word are verb root, verbal affixes (combinations of these convert verb roots and verbalised adjectives or nouns to verbs), verbalising affixes (convert nouns, adjectives and interrogatives to verb roots), and nominal affixes (suffixed to nouns, pronouns, demonstratives and interrogatives to show case).

3 CLAUSE TYPES

Independent clauses are of two major types, verbal and equational. The equational clause may take the same form as an uninflected noun phrase, or may resemble a tenseless intransitive clause. The verbal clause usually contains a verb inflected for tense (which clearly distinguishes it from an equational clause), or an adjective which may take verbal affixes (though these may be absent). An intransitive clause may lack a verb if location tagmeme is present: a transitive clause may lack a verb provided the object tagmeme is present.

The most important clue to the existence of an independent verbal clause has been the presence of a verb inflected for tense. However all clauses in the data either with a noun marked for object case or with both subject and object tagmemes have been considered to be verbal. In some cases the presence of one of these features has been the deciding criterion in classification rather than the presence of tense inflection.

Independent clauses may occur alone, but dependent clauses cannot. A dependent clause may fill the location tagmeme of an independent clause. Dependent clauses are always verbal and the verb is distinguished by the absence of tense inflection and the presence of one of a subset of affixes.

trans vbl	ɲaw	bumani	guru:mani
	I-subj	hit-past	kangaroo-obj
	"I killed the kangaroo."		
trans vbl	guru:man	du:yinj	djabu:ɲi
w/ adj	kangaroo	fear	boy-obj
	"The kangaroo is frightened of the boy."		
intrans	ɲaw	yanbale:la	townmir
vbl	I-subj	go-cont-pres	town-acc ₂
	"I am going to town."		
eqnl	mamali	djabu:	gamay
	that	boy	big
	"That boy is big."		
eqnl	dulgal		
	dirty		
	"It is dirty."		

Nuclear and peripheral tagmemes

Distinction is being made here between nuclear and peripheral tagmemes. Subject-verb for intransitive clauses and subject-verb-object-instrument for transitive clauses are classified as nuclear, and the other tagmemes as peripheral. Tagmemes may occur in various orderings. However nuclear tagmemes (those expressed) remain in a group; other tagmemes cannot be inserted between any two of them.¹³

The peripheral clause level tagmemes are location and time, location also occurring in equational clauses. Nouns marked for various cases or dependent clauses manifest the location tagmemes; a special class of words and phrases manifest the time tagmeme. With one exception in an interrogative clause, location always follows the nucleus; time may precede or follow it. In a sample of nine clauses the following three orderings occurred:

T Nuc L	ɲuluŋmay soon	yanbale:la go-cont-pres	ɲaw I-subj	townmir town-acc ₂
	"I am going to town soon."			
Nuc L T	yanbale:la go-cont-pres	ɲaw I-subj	towngu: town-purp	ɲuluŋmay soon
	"I am going to town soon."			
Nuc T L	yanbale:la go-cont-pres	ɲaw I-subj	ɲubu tomorrow	towngu: town-purp
	"I am going to town tomorrow."			

The time tagmeme is filled by a time word or phrase. In one case the word *yalgan* "sun" (a noun) with what appeared to be the locative past tense marker *-Xi:* filled this slot. It was noted that several times words ended in *-bu* (which suffix also occurred on the numeral "two" but without apparently changing the meaning). All examples of time phrases are listed.

ɲubu	"one day off (tomorrow, yesterday)"
ɲuluŋmay	"soon"
gurubu	"a long time ago"
ba:y gala:y	"today" (?) (<i>gala:y</i> could be the demonstrative "this" subj case)
yalgandi:	"today", "in the daytime"
walbula:bu yalgandi: bula:bu ɲandigi:	"two days ago" (?)

Classified as location tagmemes are several semantically dissimilar tagmas, these being noun phrases indicating location, purpose, comparison, etc., and dependent clauses.¹⁴

Noun phrases filling location tagmeme are minimal, consisting of the head word only, a noun or pronoun inflected for case. The suffixes marking this tagmeme are the case marking suffixes listed in part 5, omitting the first four. The suffix for accusative case (motion towards) seems optional.¹⁵

mibinj	ya:ngala:	Woodenbongga:		
man	sit-pres	Woodenbong-loc		
“There is a man living in Woodenbong.”				
gamay	gudja	djaliya:		
big	honey	tree-loc		
“There is plenty of honey in the tree.”				
ɲaw	yaru:len	gungi:	barundi:	
I-subj	swim-cont-past	water-loc.past	creek-loc.past	
“I was swimming in the creek.”				

naw yanga:la ŋubu Sydneyŋa:/Brisbana:
 I-subj go-pres tomorrow Sydney-acc/Brisbane-acc
 "I am going to Sydney/Brisbane tomorrow."

gawuri njula mulimir
 run-potl he hill-acc
 "He will run up the ridge."

ŋayu ŋalawale:la nuŋanŋu:
 I-subj hunt-cont-pres food-purp
 "I am hunting for tucker."

wa:lu guyba: nuŋanj dja:djamgu:
 you-subj cook-imp food child-purp
 "Cook the food for the children."

galgani djali djabu:yu mibinjgaya
 cut-past tree boy-subj man-benef
 "The boy cut the tree for the man."

yugambe: yange:n njulabaya(n)
 neg go-past he-accomp
 "He didn't go with me." (or "I didn't go with him.")

ŋayu du:yinj dirinjba:nji
 I-subj fear snake-adv
 "I am afraid of the snake."

guru:man gamagay ŋagamba:nji
 kangaroo big dog-adv
 "The kangaroo is bigger than the dog."

guru:man du:yinje:n djabu:bar
 kangaroo fear-i-past boy-adv
 "The kangaroo was afraid of the boy."

gura:r mamali djalganjdjin mumu:
 long that woman-comp short
 "That man is taller than the woman."

Dependent clauses

Clauses classed as dependent are clauses containing verbs with either the infinitive suffix *-ya:* or the desiderative *-i* (other affixes may be, and with *-i* always are, present —see under Nominalising Suffixes, part 4). Such clauses follow the independent clause they depend on and are considered part of that independent clause, as are other location tagmemes. No dependent equational clauses occur, though this may be imposed by the description rather than inherent. In most cases the dependent clause consists of a verb phrase only (i.e. optional negative followed by verb). However some examples (with verb with infinitive suffix only) also show the following tagmemes expressed in the dependent clause, all but one being nuclear:

- subject, following an independent equational clause
- object, following an independent intransitive clause (except with the verb "eat" where object is omitted)
- object, following an independent transitive clause with a different object
- instrument of both independent and dependent transitive clauses.

The following also occurred:

- a locative case tagmeme belonging to either the independent intransitive clause or a dependent transitive one

optional for both clauses. For both types of clause, the positing of nuclear and peripheral tagmemes is consistent with the corpus. For the intransitive clause the nuclear tagmemes are subject and verb, and for the transitive clause they are subject, verb, object, and instrument. For both clause types the peripheral tagmemes are location and time.¹⁶

In the intransitive clause the nucleus is made up of an optional subject and an obligatory verb, in either order.

Nuc = $\pm S + V$

The subject carries no case marking affixes. The verb is occasionally omitted in the presence of a location tagmeme.

yanbale:la	(ŋaw)	/	ŋaw yanbale:la
go-cont-pres	(I-subj)		
"I am going."			
ŋaw	yanbale:la	workmaliya:gu	
I-subj	go-cont-pres	work-caus-cont-inf-purp	
"I am going to work."			
ŋaw	yange:n	buyu:la	ŋubu
I-subj	go-past	mountain-acc	yesterday
"I went to the mountains yesterday."			
ŋaw	townmir		
I-subj	town-acc		
"I am going to town."			

In the transitive clause the nucleus is made up as shown in the equation:

Nuc = $\pm S + (\pm V \pm O) \pm I$

i.e., the nucleus has an optional subject and instrument, and an optional verb and object, except that one of the two, verb and object, is obligatory. If the instrument is absent the tagmemes S, V and O can take any order; though SVO is mostly used, VSO about half as frequently, and other combinations rarely. The combination OVS appears to require the object case affix to be present, no doubt to avoid ambiguity with the common SVO ordering.

Suffixes for subjective case on the subject noun, and for objective case on the object noun are otherwise optional, though suffixes for instrumental case are obligatory. First and second person singular pronouns obligatorily show case.

When the instrument and object are both present, S and V are always contiguous and preceding O and I: permutations SVIO, VSIO and VSOI occur, but not SVOI. But as the arrangements IV, ISV and IVS occur in the absence of the object, the apparent restriction in ordering when all four are present may be fortuitous.

ŋaw	bumani	bilaru:	guru:mani
I-subj	hit-past	spear-inst	kangaroo-obj
"I killed the kangaroo with a spear."			
bugani	ŋaw	yi:djangu:	ŋumbinj
build-past	I-subj	grass-inst	house
"I built my house of grass."			
mi:yu	nja:la	/	nja:la mi:yu
eye-inst	see-pres		
"They are staring at us."			
djaliyu:	dalbani	njula	
tree-inst	hit-past	he	
"He hit it with a stick."			

gundulu:	bandja:la	ɲanja:	ɲumbinj
bark-inst	cover-pres	I-poss	house

"I roof my house with bark."

nabani	djaliyu:	nuɲanjbil
hit-past	tree-inst	bird

"The stick hit the bird." / "He hit the bird with a stick."

The following are examples with both peripheral tagmemes present.¹⁷

TSVOL	ɲulurɲmay	djabu:yu	galgale:la	djali	mibinjgaya
	soon	boy-subj	cut-cont-pres	tree	man-benef

"The boy will soon cut the tree for the man."

SVOLT	ɲaw	bumani	guru:mani	buyu:la	ɲubu
	I-subj	hit-past	kangaroo-obj	mountain-loc	yesterday

"Yesterday I killed the kangaroo in the mountains."

SVOLT	djalganj	guyba:la	nuɲanj	dja:djamgu:	ɲulurɲmay
	woman	cook-pres	food	child-purp	soon

"The woman will soon cook food for the children."

Equational clauses

In many languages an equational clause consists of a topic and a comment. However many equational clauses in Yugumbir have present in them the same classes of words in the same arrangement as is permissible in one type of noun phrase. Neither the word ordering nor the translations give any consistent clue as to which is the topic and which is the comment.

Other equational clauses can be analysed as binary structures (topic-comment), showing a pronoun plus noun or adjective, or a location tagmeme with or without another uninflected noun phrase. The form with pronoun and adjective resemble a simple intransitive clause in that some of the adjectives have potential for verbal inflection.

ɲu:n	ɲaw	cf	ɲu:nga:la
hot	I-subj		hot-prog-pres

"I'm hot." "summer"

As the verb is sometimes absent from an intransitive clause, an equational clause with location tagmeme present could also be classified as an intransitive clause.

buramba:	cf	burambi:	dja:nala:
back-loc		back-loc.past	stand-pres

"It's at the back." "It's at the back."

The equational clause has therefore been defined as consisting of an optional negative (*yugambe:*), followed by either an uninflected noun phrase, or a noun phrase plus location tagmeme, or a noun phrase (usually a pronoun) plus another noun phrase (usually an adjective or noun). Except that the negative always comes first, order is free.

Noun phrase type:

yugambe:	ɲanja:
neg	I-poss

"It's not mine."

gamagay	djali	mamali
big	tree	that

"That's a big tree."

wurja mamali djalganj
 you-poss that girl
 "That's your daughter."

Noun phrase plus location tagmeme type:

gamay gudja djaliya:
 big honey tree-loc
 "There's lots of honey in that tree."
 buyu:la gaban
 mountain-loc big scrub
 "There is thick scrub in the mountains."
 gugunda:
 top-loc
 "It's on top."
 gura:r mamali djalganjdjin mumu:
 long that girl-comp short
 "That boy is taller than the girl."

Noun phrase plus noun phrase type:

ɲu:n ɲaw
 hot I-subj
 "I'm hot."
 ɲaw djagu:l
 I-subj stranger
 "I'm a stranger."
 gagali ɲaw
 this I-subj
 "I'm here."

Note also:

mamali njula bugal
 that he good
 "He is an expert."

Like verbal clauses, equational clauses may also have dependent verbal clauses.

4 VERB PHRASES

The verb phrase may be expressed formulaically as follows:

$$V = \pm \text{neg} + (\pm \text{adj} + v)$$

i.e., it consists of an optional negative followed by an optional adjective and an obligatory verb (these latter two may occur in reverse order).¹⁸

Most of the adjectives shown in verb phrases of this type can also be inflected for tense. However when an inflected adjective and a verb occur, they are usually separated by another tagmeme. When they occur contiguously the second verb is dependent. Therefore each inflected form, whether adjective or verb, is taken as representing a new clause. Imperative tense verbs are negated with the imperative negative *wuna:*, and no adjectival modifiers were found in such cases: other verb phrases have the negative *yugambe:*. The adjective modifier can precede or follow the verb.

wamgi:nj yanga:
 come go-imp
 "Come here."

gura:r yange:n
 long go-past
 "He went a long way."

yanga:la wamgi:nj
 go-pres come
 "He is coming."

yugambe: wuginj yanga:la dalbay
 neg quick go-pres slow
 "He walks slowly."

yugambe: yange:n
 neg go-past
 "He didn't go."

A verb consists of a suitably affixed verb root, verbalised adjective or verbalised noun. The verb in an independent clause always shows affixation for tense, whereas the verb in a dependent clause shows affixes described as nominalising affixes.

The verbal affixes

As well as one affix which seems to be variable in position, three other affix orders need to be postulated for both the dependent and independent verbs. Only the second order in both types is obligatory, and certain co-occurrence restrictions exist between members of this order and the optional first and third order suffixes.¹⁹ Table 3 shows the verbal suffixes.

TABLE 3
Verbal suffixes

indep clause	order unassigned -wa		
indep clause	1st order -li	2nd order :la -:n -: (-:nj)	3rd order -n
dep clause	-li	-ya: -i	-gu: -gi

Only one unambiguous example of *-wa* occurs. It is tentatively called "definitive".²⁰ The last two examples below may have this suffix.

ɲali djaliwa:
 we eat-cont-def-imp
 "Let's eat."

ɲalawale:la guru:mangu:
 hunt-cont-pres kangaroo-purp
 "He is hunting for kangaroo."

ga:giwa:la yalgan
 set-pres sun
 "The sun is setting."

“Continuous aspect”, *-li*, may occur with *-:la* “present tense”, *-:n* “past tense”, *-ya*: “infinitive”, and always occurs with *-i* “desiderative”. It also occurs with *-wa*, see above.

Three tense markers are well attested, and a fourth is illustrated with two examples.

-:la “present” or “non-past tense”. It may follow *-li*.

-:n “past tense”.²¹ It may follow *-li*.

-: “imperative”. It cannot follow *-li*, so that the imperative tense is the shortest form of the verb. But the example of *-wa* above indicates *-wa* can precede it.

-:nj occurs twice. Its meaning is uncertain.²²

A suffix *-n* was obtained following *-:la* in several instances in independent clauses, but no meaning difference appears to correlate with it. Some cases of this may be occurrences of the past tense marker *-:n*, or the posited suffix almost homophonous with it.²¹

ɲaw ganɲa:lan
I-subj hear-pres-*n*
“I know.”

yina:lan ɲagam
lie-pres-*n* dog
“The dog is lying down.”

guginjma:la gulgunma:lan
quick-caus-pres word-caus-pres-*n*
“He talks quickly.”

There are two suffixes described as nominalising suffixes, so called because the nominal suffix for purposive case may follow them.

-ya: “infinitive”. Can be affixed to the verb root or may follow *-li*. It is optionally followed by *-gu*: (in the form /gu/) “purposive”.

-i “desiderative”. Only occurs following *-li*, and after it the occurrence of *-gu*: or *-gi* is obligatory. Hence alternative analyses would be possible, e.g. the form /li:/ could be regarded as one suffix, the desiderative, following the verb root.

Two suffixes may follow these nominalising suffixes, one identical with the nominal suffix for purposive, and the other differing from it in form but not apparently in meaning.

-gu: “purposive case”. Also used on nouns.

-gi “purposive case”, not used on nouns. Apparently has the same meaning as *-gu*:. The citation form may be *-gi*: (see under interrogatives).

A few examples of verbs with a potential sense occurred, the forms being similar to the imperative.²³

dja:djam mira:
child hide-potl(?)
“The children might hide it.”

ga:ɲi
get-potl(?)
“They might get it.”

gawuri njula mulimir
run-potl(?) he hill-acc₂
“He will run up the ridge.”

The following example shows another affix on *nja*: "see" and an unexplained form on *du:yinj* "fear" (an adjective or noun).

du:yinjda: guru:man ŋanji: nja:na
 fear-(?) kangaroo I-obj see-(?)
 "The kangaroo is afraid because he sees me."

In two cases, when eliciting the imperative, a form *mana-* (or *muna-*) appeared to be prefixed to the imperative tense verb following the imperative negative.²⁴ One example is given.

wuna: managuyba:
 neg-imp mana-cook-imp
 "Don't cook it."

Certain verbs, notably *yana* "go" and *ya:na* "sit" are irregular, the following forms being found:

"go" *yanga* before -*la*, -*n*, and sometimes before -:
 yanba before -*li* (only the present tense obtained).
 "sit" *ya:nga* before -*la*, -*n*, and sometimes before -:

Before -*n*, simple past tense, a further change occurs. The /ga/ behaves morphophonemically as though it were /gi/. The verbalising suffix -*ga* behaves similarly (see below).

yana:/yanga:/yange	"go!"	ya:na/ya:nga	"sit!"
yange:n	"went"	ya:ngen	"sat"
yanga:la	"goes"	ya:ngala:	"sits"
yanbale:la	"is going"		

Verbalising affixes

Some of the adjectives in the data took various verbalising affixes converting them to verb roots, which could then take normal verb affixation. Some nouns also could take verbalising affixes. Other unanalysed affixes which appeared to have verbal sense could be added to adjectives, but these did not take the tense affixes. Table 4 shows these verbalising suffixes.

TABLE 4
Verbalising suffixes

	1st order	2nd order
tense affixes may be suffixed	aŋ -in	-ma -ba -ga gira -i
tense affixes are not suffixed		-gal (-ga:l(?)) ginj -gu -dja:(gan) -bay -aŋa

Suffix -*ma* could be assigned the meaning causative, and may be suffixed to nouns also.²⁵

Only the combinations -*aŋbay*, -*aŋga*, *inga* and -*ingira* have been found involving the first order suffixes.

Verbs with *-ga* and *-ba* behave as do the irregular verbs *yana* ‘go’ and *ya:na* ‘sit’, i.e. the forms *-bale:la* for present continuous, *-ga:la* for present, and *-ge:n* for past tense have been found, but not others.

Suffix *-i* is postulated as occurring on the roots *du:yinj* ‘fear’ and *bu:y* ‘breath’.

Affixes and roots they may occur with are listed below. Many verb roots listed as ending in *-ma*, *-ba* and *-ga* may also belong in these lists.

-ma	daram	‘dry’ (adj)
	dju:m	‘smoke’ (n)
	w/guginj	‘quick’ (adj) (also w/ <i>-i</i>)
	gulgun	‘word’ (n)
	work	‘work’ (n)
-ba/bay	djibag	‘spit’
-aŋbay	wamgi:nj	‘come’ (also w/ <i>-aŋga</i> , <i>-aŋa</i>)
-ga	ŋu:n	‘hot’ (adj)
-aŋga	bulgal	(?)
	budjar	‘love’
	bu:y	‘breath’ (also w/ <i>-inga</i> , <i>-i</i>)
	dulgal	‘dirty’ (adj)
	ginjilgay	‘cough’
	giri:nj	‘tired’
	ŋandir	‘dark’ (adj)
	wamgi:nj	‘come’
	wariŋ	‘cold’ (also w/ <i>-gal</i> , <i>-gu</i> , <i>-ginj</i>)
-inga	bu:y	‘breath’
-gira	guwarŋ	‘rain’
-ingira	gabir	‘hungry’ (adj)
-i	bu:y	‘breath’
	du:yinj	‘fear’ (also w/ <i>-dja:(gan)</i>)
	w/guginj	‘quick’
-ginj	gura:r	‘long’ (adj)
	wariŋ	‘cold’ (adj)

Examples:

ŋu:nga:la	‘It’s hot weather.’
ŋandiraŋga:la	‘It’s getting dark.’
wariŋginj	‘It’s cold.’
djibagbale:la	‘(He) is spitting.’
gabiringira:la	‘hungry’

5 NOUN PHRASES

As stated earlier, the equational clause may take the form of an uninflected noun phrase. Most noun phrases may be expressed formulaically as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= + \text{prc} \\
 N &= + (\pm \text{adj} \pm \text{poss} \pm (\pm \text{dem} \pm n))_c \\
 N &= + \text{num} \pm n
 \end{aligned}$$

i.e. a noun phrase may consist of a pronoun (usually marked for case), or of an optional adjective, optional possessive (noun or pronoun inflected for possessive case), optional demonstrative (which must agree with the noun in case inflection or lack of it) and optional noun as head, or of a numeral plus optional noun. Except in the third type, order of these items appears completely free. No more than three of the possible four items in the second type co-occur in any one phrase. The word ‘numeral’ is used here to cover various quantifiers, including the numbers *yaburu* ‘one’ and *bula*: ‘two’.

First type	ɲanji: I-obj "me"
Second type	guru:mani kangaroo-obj "kangaroo"
	mamali djabu: gamay that boy big "that big boy"
	ɲanja:/djagulɲa: ɲumbinj I-poss/stranger-poss house "my/a stranger's house"
Third type	bula: djalganj two girl "two girls"
	mama:nj djabu: plural boy "boys"
	djindi:n djunbar many fly "a lot of flies"
	gaba guru:mani another kangaroo-obj "another kangaroo"

The adjectives "big" and "small" have variant forms, which may point to some inflection. They are *gamay* and *gamagay* for "big", and *bidjaɲ* and *bidjaɲgalaɲ* for small. The data contained the form *mulgalaɲ* for "short": A&L list *mul*.

Nominal affixes

Nominal affixes are of two kinds, case marking and non-case marking. The latter include the feminine, plural, "type" and negative suffixes, and some other suffixes which appear to be fossilised in a few words. Evidence, though limited, suggests at least two orders of suffixes, of which the case marking suffixes are the second order (outer). Nouns can be divided into animate and inanimate classes: only animate nouns may take the objective case suffix. A further subdivision may exist between human animate and nonhuman animate nouns: only human nouns were found with possessive case suffixes, and the only example of an adversative case suffix on a human noun differed in form from that on a nonhuman animate noun.

Case marking affixes are listed below with their meanings and distributions. Two pairs of affixes are homophonous. They are subjective and instrumental cases, and possessive and accusative cases. Each pair can be separated on the basis of distribution and meaning. Subjective case suffix is optional, instrumental obligatory; subject and instrument tagmemes appear to differ in distribution in the clause. Possessive case occurs on an attributive noun in a noun phrase and appears obligatory: accusative case occurs optionally on the head noun in a location tagmeme.

-Xu:	subjective (opt, on anim nouns in tr cls)
-Xu:	instrumental (on inan nouns in trans cls)
-Ni	objective (opt, on anim nouns in tr cls)
-Na:	possessive (examples on human nouns only)

-Xa:	locative (inan nouns only)
-Xi:	locative past (inan nouns only)
-Na:	accusative (opt, inan only) (motion towards)
-mir	accusative ₂ (inan only) (motion towards)
-gu:	purposive
-ga:(?)	purposive (occurs twice on <i>town</i> , <i>townga</i> : "to town")
-gaya	benefactive (one example only, but corroborated by A&L)
(or -ge:(?))	
-baya(n)	accompanitive (one example only, on a pronoun. but agrees with A&L's <i>-baya</i>)
(or -be:(n))	
-ba:nji ~	adversative, once as comparative (<i>-ba:nji</i> on nonhuman anim, <i>-bar</i> on <i>djabu</i> : "boy")
-bar	
-djin	comparative (might be <i>-Xin</i> , as the only examples are after /nj/)
-ga:l	ablative (only occurrence is on the interrogative <i>winjdji</i> "where") (motion from)

The first three suffixes are used on head words in the clause level nuclear tagmemes (S, O and I) and examples are shown below.²⁶ The fourth is used on attributives to the head noun in a noun phrase and was illustrated above. The other affixes occur on head words in location tagmeme, and examples were given in chapter 3.

djabu:yu bumani bilaru: guru:mani buyu:la
 boy-subj kill-past spear-inst kangaroo obj mountain-loc
 "The boy killed the kangaroo with a spear in the mountains."

nja:la mi:yu
 see-pres eye-inst
 "They are staring at us."

The most frequent of the other nominal suffixes are the pluraliser *-maŋ* and the feminine *-gan*.²⁷

naw giye:ni njubungani nayu
 I-subj tell-past spouse-fem-obj I-subj
 "I told my wife."

njulagana: numbinj
 he-fem-poss house
 "That's her house."

njula wula:la njulagani
 he give-pres he-fem-obj
 "He gave it to her."

ŋiri:maŋa:
 you.pl-pl-poss
 "That's yours."

The pluraliser appears to have an alternative expression, the word *mama:nj*, classified above as a numeral. *Mama:nj* is placed before the noun, or may be used with an adjective.

bidjanggalan mama:nj djabu: / bidjanggalan djabu:maŋ
 little pl boy little boy-pl
 "The boys are little."

mama:nj munjdja:
 pl naked
 "They've got no clothes on."

Indications of another order of suffix preceding the first order are given by the following examples. The affix *-djar* may be associated with family relationship.

njubundjar	"husband, wife"
njubungan/njubundjargan	"wife"
muyu.mdjar	"son"

Two other suffixes are *-gali* "type" and *-djam* "negative".²⁸ These can apply to adjectives.²⁹

gamaygali	mi:djam
big-type	eye-neg
"a big person"	"blind"
ɲadjangali	bu:yɲdjam
grandfather-type	breath-neg
"old man"	"breathless"

Pronouns

Pronouns, like nouns, are inflected for case, though the affixation differs a little from noun affixation. The third person singular and plural pronouns occurred once with the subjective case suffix. In all other examples of these and other persons and numbers the same form was used for subject of both transitive and intransitive clauses (for first and second person singular pronouns this subject form incorporated a subjective type ending). The objective case suffix seemed to have a long vowel when occurring on first and second person plural pronouns. Table 5 shows the first and second person singular pronouns for all cases found; Table 6 shows the base forms (subjective case) for all the pronouns.

TABLE 5
1st and 2nd singular pronouns

	subj	obj	poss	benef
1st sg	ɲayu	ɲanji:	ɲanja:	ɲaya:
2nd sg	wa:lu	wa:nji	wu ɲa:	

TABLE 6
Pronouns

	sg	pl
1st pers	ɲayu	ɲali
2nd pers	wa:lu	ɲiri:maɲ
3rd pers	njula	djanabaɲ
1st & 2nd	ɲaliwa:lu	

Culham often omitted the pronoun subject in a sentence, and in many utterances when first person subject would have been understood from the eliciting context, he used a form *ɲaw*. Mrs Weizel denied that this was a form of the first person singular pronoun, but from Culham's data it would appear to be so for subject.³⁰ One example *ɲaya:*, presumed to be beneficiary case, occurred with the first person singular pronoun.

bidjangalan mamali ɲaya:
little that I-benef
"That's too small for me."

The third person singular pronoun when suffixed always reflects the base form *njula*, but when uninflected the form *njula* fluctuates freely with *njule*. This pronoun takes the feminine suffix *-gan* when referring to a woman, and the resultant *njulagan* may be inflected for case.

njule wula:la njulagani
 he give-pres he-fem-obj
 "He gives it to her."

The subjective case suffix occurs once on *njula* (*njulayu*, see example under Sentences in next chapter). The only example of the suffix *-baya(n)* in all the data is *njulabaya(n)*, see part 3 under Peripheral Tagmemes.

Subjective (*gali*) and objective (*galiŋi*) are the only cases recorded for the 1st person plural pronoun. The compound form *galiwa:lu* was used once in the data for speaker and hearer included. Evidence does not indicate whether it is used for two people only or for a general inclusive.

The third person plural pronoun was rather hard to obtain, as Culham preferred to omit it or to substitute a noun.³¹ However subjective, objective and possessive cases were obtained for it and for the second person plural pronoun.

Demonstratives

Demonstratives occur in noun phrases, and there are three basic demonstratives, one for very close, one for reasonably close, and one for further off. These may reduplicate the first syllable, but the meaning difference is not clear. In repetitions of the same sentence the reduplication may appear or be dropped. When the demonstrative is attributive to a noun inflected for case in a noun phrase, the demonstrative is inflected for the same case: if the noun is not inflected, neither is the demonstrative. In uninflected form all demonstratives (reduplicated or not) show a fluctuation in final vowel between /i/ and /e/. When inflected the final syllable becomes lengthened and the vowel becomes /a/. The case inflections differ slightly from noun inflection, and Table 7 lists all forms obtained, omitting the vowel variation in the uninflected forms. The form *gilay* occurred in a time phrase *ba:y gilay* "today". An interesting example of combination of two demonstratives occurs in one example, apparently with the meaning of "this one coming closer".

gali mali minjaŋ
 this that what
 "What is that coming?"

TABLE 7
Demonstratives

	uninflected	subjective	objective
"this" (close)	gili	gigila:y	
"this"	gali/gagali	gala:y	gala:ni
"that"	mali/mamali	mala:yu	mala:ni

6 INTERROGATIVES, DOUBLE WORDS AND SENTENCES

Interrogatives

Three interrogatives were well attested, and a further two doubtful cases were noted. The three certain examples were:

yili/yile "where"
 winjdji "where"
 minjaŋ "what"
Yili only occurred uninflected.
 yili wa:lu
 where you-subj
 "Where are you?"
 yile (de:yu)
 where (stone)
 "Where is it/the stone?"

Winjdji was inflected in all examples, with either purposive case (-*gu*: "to") or ablative case (-*ga:l* "from"), and in one case the base form *winjdja* was implied.

winjdjigu: njula yange:n cf winjdjagu: yange:n
 where-purp he go-past where-purp go-past
 "Where did he go?"
 winjdjiga:l wa:lu
 where-abl you-subj
 "Where do you come from?"

Minjaŋ, uninflected, may take the place of a noun in an equational clause, and it may take the purposive suffixes (including -*gi* which elsewhere only occurs on verbs). With the verbalising connector -*i*, *minjaŋ* may also act as a verb, and in this case there is vowel harmony, /a/ in the second syllable being replaced by /i/.

minjaŋ mali / male minjaŋ
 what that
 "What is that?"
 minjaŋ wa:lu djali:gi
 what you-subj eat-cont-desid-purp₂
 "What do you want to eat?"
 minjaŋgu/minja:gu wa:lu galgani djali
 what-purp you-subj cut-past tree
 "Why did you cut the tree?"
 wamgi:nj yange:n wa:lu minja:gu
 come go-past you-subj what-purp
 "What did you come for?"
 minjigi: wa:lu
 what-purp₂ you-subj
 "What do you want?"
 minjinjile:la wa:lu
 what-*i*-cont-pres you-subj
 "What are you doing?"
 wa:lu ŋubu minjinjile:n
 you-subj yesterday what-*i*-cont-pres
 "What were you doing yesterday?"

The last example above is the only exception the data provided to the ordering stated for peripheral tagmemes. Elsewhere peripheral tagmemes occurred before or after the nucleus, but here the time tagmeme is inserted between the subject and the verb. Note also that all non-interrogative location tagmemes occur clause finally,

whereas interrogative tagmemes may occur clause initially or (with *minjaŋ*) clause finally.

The two doubtful cases of interrogative words occur in the following examples.

winde.nu wa:lu bu:ye.n
 where you-subj pull-past
 "Where have you come from—it must be a long way?"

gunde: dima:la wa:lu
 how do-pres you-subj
 "How do you do it?"

Only one example can be cited of an interrogative clause requiring a "yes" or "no" answer. Because the informant did not freely use the language, the distinguishing intonational features are unknown. An appropriate answer to this question would be *yawu* "yes" or *yugambe*: "no".

mamali wa:lu
 that you-subj
 "Are you there?"

Double words

Yugumbir has a number of items which are grammatically single words, but phonologically two words. Examples fall into three classes, two involving noun reduplication and one involving verb reduplication. All examples are of two syllable stems which are repeated, and in all but one example the second syllable of the second phonological word is lengthened. In many instances only the doublet occurs in the data, but a few examples of the single form and doublet indicate that in these cases (with the nouns if not the verbs) the doublet may express a diminutive or lesser degree.

In all noun reduplications falling into the first class, the reduplicated form remains a noun.

gaban gaba:n "open forest, light scrub cover"
 gaban "rain forest, thick scrub"
 dibir dibe:r "plover"
 (or diber dibe:r)

The one example of a reduplication without addition of length to the last syllable was of a noun, and the reduplication was translated with an adjectival sense (though as the form was in isolation this could not be checked structurally). This example is tentatively classed separately.

muli muli "hilly"
 muli "hill"

The third class was of reduplicated verbs. A form of the stem appeared to be repeated, with verbal suffixes only being added to the second stem.

milge milge:la/milge.n
 glad glad-pres/glad-past
 "She is/was glad."
 yanga yanga:la ŋaw nja:lila: mibinjɔɔn
 go go-pres I-subj see-cont-pres man-comp(?)
 "I'm going to see the man."

As well as what are regarded here as reduplications of verbs, a few other cases of repeated verbs were recorded. They all involved *yange:n* "went"; these cases, where

both stems were affixed and the meaning was intensification rather than diminution, were regarded as repeated clauses.

yange:n	yange:n	gawula:
go-past	go-past	far

"I went a long way."

Sentences

Sentences are made up of strings of independent clauses. There are no conjunctions in the data, and the maximum number of clauses in any one sentence is three.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Eqnl + tr | yalgan | ɲu:n | djaŋ | guyba:la | ɲanji: |
| | sun | hot | bad | cook-pres | I-obj |
| | "The sun is very hot and is burning me." | | | | |
| it + it | wuna: | gawuri | ya:na | wa:lu | |
| | neg-imp | run-imp | sit-imp | you-subj | |
| | "Don't run away—sit down." | | | | |
| | gulgunmale:la | mamali | yugambe: | giri:njaŋba:la | |
| | word-caus-cont-pres | that | neg | tired-an-prof-pres | |
| | "That fellow talks and talks and never gets tired." | | | | |
| it + tr | yanga | yanga:la | ɲaw | nja:lila: | mibinjɲin |
| | go | go-pres | I-subj | see-cont-pres | man-comp(?) |
| | "I am going to see the man." | | | | |
| tr + it | galgale:n | ɲaŋgan | ɲuŋeni/ɲuŋe:ni | | |
| | cut-cont-past | finger | cry-past | | |
| | "She cut her finger and cried." | | | | |
| tr + tr | ɲanji: | giye:ni | ɲumbinj | buga: | |
| | I-obj | tell-past | house | build-imp | |
| | "He told me to build the house." | | | | |
| | ɲanji: | giye:ni | mibinjɲu: | ɲumbinj | buga:la |
| | I-obj | tell-past | man-subj | house | build-pres |
| | | | | | njulayu |
| | | | | | he-subj |
| | "He made the house, that man told me." | | | | |
| tr + it + it | guru:man | nja:ni | djabu:ɲi | ge:lgawure:n | du:yinje:n |
| | kangaroo | see-past | boy-obj | run-past | fear-i-past |
| | "The kangaroo saw the boy and ran away frightened." | | | | |
| it + it + it | ɲayu | yanga:la | wamgi:nj | ɲubu | ɲaw |
| | I-subj | go-pres | come | tomorrow | I-subj |
| | | | | | numbu:lela: |
| | | | | | return-cont-pres |
| | "I am going and will come back tomorrow." | | | | |

7 NAMING AND LOCATION OF THE TRIBE

Some confusion exists over the naming and geographical location of the Yugumbir tribe. The name has been variously spelt: Jukambe, Yukum, Yugumbir, etc., but not Jugambal, Jugumbil, etc., which are names given to a group southwest of the Bandjalang dialects. Yugumbir and its variant spellings stand for the negative word in the language. Culham pronounced the negative *yugambe:* or *yugumbe:* (the second syllable has little stress and the vowel is a little obscure), but he rather surprisingly pronounced the word as *yugambir* (or *yugumbir*) in one utterance. Mrs. Weizel referred to the language as Yugam, but her pronunciation of the negative as *yugambe:* agreed with Culham's usual pronunciation. Though there was difficulty in hearing Culham's resonant phonemes correctly, no other word ending in /ir/ was ever heard as ending

in /e:/. It seems hard to account for this variant pronunciation unless it was a possible pronunciation of the negative word. Hence, and for ease of cross reference, Watson's spelling has been followed. A further consideration in spelling the name is that the length symbol /:/ is rather awkward at the end of a word, being reminiscent of punctuation.

Regarding location, Watson follows Allen and Lane in placing Yugumbir in the basins of the Logan and Albert Rivers. Tindale in his map shows two tribes: one, Jukambe, extending from the Logan River basin (including Beaudesert) westward beyond Boonah and northward to Ipswich; the other, Minjengbal, on the coastal strip between Southport and Cape Byron; he places Kalibal in most of the area where I have placed Yugumbir.

Hausfeld, who was manager of Woodenbong Station for some time, places Minjangbal north and west of Nerang Creek, i.e. on the eastern part of my Yugumbir territory, and Yugumbir adjoining it on the east side of the Logan River. Smythe places Minjangbal on the coast in the vicinity of Cape Byron (this on his map—his text shows a discrepancy on the Ngara:gwal placing which might affect his placing of Minjangbal also). Radcliffe-Brown refers only to the Yukum tribe, which he subdivides into Bandjalang, Kidjabal, Minyangbal and others, and each of these he subdivides into hordes.

Part of the confusion could be in the names applied. Livingstone refers to Bandjalang as Minyung. *Minjaŋ* is the word for "what" in both Yugumbir and Bandjalang, contrasting with the form *njaŋ* in Gidabal. *Yugambe* is the word for "no" in Yugumbir, Bandjalang and Ngawa:gwal, according to Curr.

Watson says the name Wangerriburra used by A&L applies to a Yugumbir locality group so called from the whip-tailed wallaby. "The tribes were subdivided into locality groups, each group occupying a portion of the tribal territory . . . Each group had a distinctive name, which, in many cases, was derived from some outstanding feature of the group's territory, either of its geography, geology, flora or fauna."³²

Manaldja:li, the name Culham preferred to use, was translated by him as "hard or baked black ground" (the soil at Beaudesert is a rich black when freshly ploughed). This could have been the name of his locality group. According to the Gidabal Aborigines at Woodenbong, the coastal people are supposed to have called the Yugumbir tribe Minjangbal, while the Gidabal called them Yugambe: (this account might explain Hausfeld's two names).

A&L describe the territory of Yugumbir as follows:³³ "The Wangerriburra tribe occupied the country in the basin of the middle Albert River and the headwaters of the Coomera River. Their territory stretched from Cedar Creek on the north to the Macpherson Range on the south; and from the Birnam Range on the west to the Upper Coomera and the Nerang Watershed on the east. It contained the well-known Tamborine Mountain. Its greatest length from north to south was 33 miles, its greatest breadth, 15 miles."

This account agrees fairly closely with that obtained at Woodenbong from some of the Gidabal men there. These placed Yugumbir from the east bank of the Logan River across towards the Coomera River, and they said that the Yagarabal tribe was on the west side of the Logan. Culham once made reference to "the Logan and Albert Rivers, my country".

Most accounts seem to agree on the north and south boundaries of the tribal territory, viz. no further north than the Logan River and no further south than the state border, but the discrepancies seem to arise regarding the east and west boundaries. The mountains of the Tamborine area appear to be a natural barrier which could well be a tribal boundary; certainly they are a barrier of like kind to the Macpherson Range on the south. Capell lists Jugumbir as extending west to Boonah and the

Dividing Range, yet from Culham and others at Woodenbong no reference was ever obtained to Yugumbir occupying territory to the west of the Logan. The Logan is not a very large river, but it is more than a creek, and is often subject to flooding. There does not appear to be a natural barrier comparable to it for any distance to the west of it. A&L, it may be noted, do not even include the Logan River in the territory at all, as the Birnam Range is on the east of this river. The area indicated on the map therefore seems most likely to have been the territory of this tribe. The adjoining tribes would have been the Ngara:gwal³⁴ on the east, Yagarabal on the west of the Logan River, Gidabal on the southwest including the Woodenbong area, and Galibal on the southeast.

DICTIONARY

Comments

Watson in his vocabulary gave scientific names for a number of items. Where the present data agrees closely with Watson's in both form and meaning these scientific names have been given in the Yugumbir-English section. Watson's classification has been assumed correct.

The word class "adverb" was not mentioned in the grammar. However some "adjectives" appear to be more associated with verbs than nouns, and some of these can be inflected for tense. As data was so limited one could have made a large number of subclasses of "adjectives" based on the distributions obtained—distributions apparently differing just because of scarcity of examples. For the sake of the grammar description it was felt safer to err on the side of generalisation than over-differentiation. But words labelled *av* here are ones that might quite likely form a different class if the data were available. Many words have only been partly classified, and many classifications are tentative.

In the English-Yugumbir section indication is given as to whether the form obtained agreed with Watson's data. If the word cannot be found in Watson no *W* appears. If the word is recognisably the same root (though due to phonetic discrepancies or non-phonemic spelling the word may not be spelt the same) the symbol *W* appears. If the discrepancy in spelling appeared to be of interest (in particular if it illustrated the l/r problem⁶), if Watson had a very different word which seemed worth noting, or if Watson gave a different meaning, the symbol *W* is followed by Watson's form and/or meaning.

Some discrepancies between the present data and Watson's could possibly be resolved by spending more time checking and comparing the present field notes and tapes with his list. Some discrepancies are clearly due to his non-phonemic data (following A&L), but not all. Some of the present words when checked against other material and Watson's list are almost certainly erroneous, but little attempt has been made to eliminate such items for fear of eliminating what might at some stage be corroborated or clarified from other sources.

Alphabetising has been done ignoring the length symbol. However if words are identical apart from length of a syllable, the word with length is placed second.

Yugumbir-English

babarj (G), baba (E)	n	father
babi:nj	n	grandmother, prob father's mother
baga baga:	np	Mt Barney
baga:	n	shield (W cork tree or bat tree, shield made from cork tree wood)
bagal	n	snake, taipan (?), very poisonous, lives in mountain
balay		underneath

balin bali:n	n	peewee (<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>)
balun / balunj	n	creek, river
bambam	ajv	bruise (G), swelling
bana:m	n	brother
banda:n	n	axe, tomahawk
bandja	vt	cover
bandjala:m	n	butterfly, moth
bandju:r / badju:r	n	policeman
banga (ban ajv?)	v	fall (G bangira)
bangin	n	grass humpy
banmali	v	dress (W cover)
ba:nj	t	today
banj banj	np	McPherson Range at Border Gate, Mt Lindesay Highway
banju (E)	n	money
baran bara:n	n	spider
barbanj	aj	smooth, flat
bare:nj	n	chips
barga	v	rise (sun)
bargal/burgal	ajv	pain, hurt
bargan	n	boomerang
barga:n	aj	thin
baru:l	n	kangaroo rat
bawur	n	head, face, forehead
baya:r	n	centipede
bayi	vt	hit
bidjanj	aj	little
bigar	n	ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus siderophoia</i>)
biarj	n	she-oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>)
biar	n	spear (W light spear)
bilin	n	parrot
bilin bile n (G)	n	peewee (<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>)
bimbim	n	peewee
bi:mbim	n	soldier bird (W or noisy minah)
bimbul	n	pine, bunya (W not bunya, but hoop or Moreton Bay pine, <i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i>)
binanj	n	ear
bindim	n	rubbish, driftwood
bira	vt	throw
bi:ra	v	fly
biranj	n	tattoo
bira:rj	aj	wide
biyarj	n	father, father's brother
bu:banj	n	medicine tree
bube:	n	ashes, dust
budjabuye:	(see budjay budjay)	
budjar	ajv	love
budjay budjay	n	swallow (bird)
bugal	aj	good
bugaw	n	stink, rotten
bugur (bugul?)	n	rope (W buggul brown snake)
buguy	n	father-in-law, mother-in-law
bu:l	n	bora ring (ceremony ground)

bula: / bulaŋ	n	meat, cattle (fr Engl bullock)
bula:	num	two
bu:lam	n	scorpion
bulbul	n	angophora (apple gum)
bulu:lmaŋ	n	whirlwind
buma	vt	kill, hit, fight
bumbi	n	frost
bunbun (bu:nbun)	n	swamp pheasant
bundaga:l		close, nearby
buni:nj	n	echidna, spiny anteater (<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>)
burjaw	n	bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i>)
bura	vt	skin
buram		behind, at the back
burbi	n	koala (<i>Phascolarctus cinereus</i>)
burgal (see bargal)	ajv	pain, hurt
burgar (burgal?)	n	ocean, sea
burgi:nj	np	mountain on N.S.W. side of border ("mountain this side")
burgi:nj	n	wind (W north wind)
buru (E)	n	penis (?)
burunba (G)	vi	snore
buwiye:	n	fig tree (W also its fruit)
bu:y	ajv	breath, pull, tire
buyu:l	n	mountain, hill
buyu:lgan	n	curlew (W land curlew, stone plover, <i>Burhinus magnirostris</i>)
dagay	n	white man, ghost
dalba	vt	throw
dalbay	av	slow
dam	n	yam (<i>Dioscorla transversa</i>)
danar	n	rib (the bone)
dangan	n	hand, palm, fingers
daram (cf durum)	ajv	dry
darigan	n	bone
de:yu	n	stone, pebble (W darrau, generally applied to loose stones)
dibir dibe:r	n	plover
digir		salt, nasty taste
dima (?)	v	do (?)
diman	n	camp, humpy (W a group of humpies)
di:ndin	n	soldier bird
diranj	n	jumping ant
diranj (djiran?)	n	teeth (E one tooth, dira teeth)
dire:nj	n	storm bird (big)
dirunj	n	snake
dubanj	n	fog
dugu (dugu:)	n	codfish
dugu:l	n	big wasp
dugun	n	sky; dugunda: on top, above
dulgal	ajv	dirty
dulgu: (dulgul)	n	heart
dulum	n	louse

dumdungan	n	chip chip (a bird)
dumirgan	n	chest
dunma	vt	split firewood
duŋa (duŋi?)	v	cry (weep)
duŋgunj	n	toenails, fingernails
durbin	n	nape of neck
durum (cf daram)	ajv	rub, dry
duwa	vt	dig (object the ground)
duwe:nin	np	mountain near Mt. Barney
du:yinj	ajv	fear, afraid
dja	vt	eat, drink
djabam	n	witchety grub (edible)
djabe:n	aj	wet
djabir	n	chopper (W a club with a plain pointed head)
djabu:	n	boy
djabunj	n	girl (young)
dja:djam	n	child
djagun (djagunj)	n	ground, earth
djaguru (djagu:l)	n	stranger
djalanj	n	neck, throat
djalgambunj	np	Mt. Lindesay
djalganj	n	woman, girl, daughter
djali	n	tree, stick
djalmayma (G)	v	smash
djalum	n	fish (generic), mullet (?)
djalwaŋ	n	tullawong (currawong)
djambama	v	try
dja:na	vi	stand
djanabaŋ	pr	3rd pl pr
djananŋi (?)	v?	(?) waringu: ŋaw djananŋe:n 'I had a cold.' bu:y djanan ŋanja: djananŋe:n 'My legs are tired from walking.'
djanba	v	wash
djangam	aj	hard, tough
djangan	n	lightning
djaŋ	aj	bad
djanga:n	n	cheek
djaran	n	leg, thigh, claw
djayan (dje:ŋ)	n	mouth, lip, beak
djeyan	(see djaran)	
djibag	ajv	spit
djibar	n	grub like witchety, but in wattle tree (edible, used for bait)
dji:binj	n	stinging tree
dji:bur	n	squirrel, sugar glider
djigay	n	sore
djimbaram	n	friend
djinabaŋ	(see djanabaŋ)	
djinan	n	foot, sole of foot, big toe, thumb
djindi	n	nest
djindi:n	num	a lot, many
djingan	(?)	

djinir djinir	n	night owl
djiranj	(see diranj)	
djiwa:	n	goanna (W laced monitor, <i>Varanus varius</i>)
djuga	v	swallow
djugal	np	sacred mountain on border ("borders on Queens-land side")
djugi djugi	n	domestic fowl (fr English chook)
djulge:	n	worm
djuli:m djuli:m	n	wren
djulu:l (W djuluru)	n	greenheaded ant
djulu:n (?)	n	frilled lizard (?) (cf djulunj)
djulunj	n	little lizard (W small house lizard)
dju:m	nv	smoke, tobacco, cigarette; mist, fog
djumgun	n	black snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)
djun	n	tail
djunbar	n	flies, maggots
djundi:n/yundi:n (G)	aj	straight
djundur	aj	heavy
djunu	n	penis (?) (E vagina)
djunjgun	n	cloud
dju:rj		heat (?) (W nyungai heat fr sun)
djunj djunj		narrow
djurgunj	n	tongue
djuru:nj	n	eel
djuwan	n	spear (G woman's spear, both ends pointed)
djuwir	n	red snake (W diamond snake, <i>Python spilotes</i>)
gaba	num	another
gaban	n	rain forest, thick scrub
gaban gaba:n	n	open scrub, dry forest
gabay	n	small native bee
gabir	ajv	hungry
gabul	n	carpet snake (<i>Python spilotes</i> var.)
gabunj	n	egg; shooting star, meteor
gadjaranj (G)	n	cousin
gadjul (dj/y, l/r)		fat
gagu(:)j	n	older brother, uncle
gagurim	n	kookaburra (<i>Dacela gigas</i>)
galanj (galan)	aj	sharp
galbunj	n	lyrebird (<i>Menura alberti</i>)
galga	vt	chop, cut
galgiwa	v	set (sun)
galgularj (galguranj)	n	jay (chatterbox, not blue jay) (W leatherhead or or friar bird)
(see gulgurunj)		
gali/gale	dem	this, here
gamay, gamagay	aj	big
gami	n	grandmother, mother's mother
ganay	n	digging stick
ganaybarj	n	long necked turtle
gani	vt	tie
ganja	vt	hear, know, think
ga:ja	vt	catch, get (W take)
ganjil	n	arm (whole) (W upper arm incl shoulder)

garan	n	hail
gawula: (ga:wula:)	av	far
gawuri (gawur aj?)	v	run
gayi	vt	swim, chase
gayiwar (G)	n	lake
gayu:n	n	trousers
ge:r (ge:)	n	hair (G of head)
ge:lgawuri	vi	run
ge:ran	n	cockatoo (W white cockatoo, Kakotoe galerito)
ge:run (girun)	n	flying fox (Pteropus poliocephalus)
gibam	n	moon
gibar	aj	white
gidjabal	n	Gidabal tribe or language
gidjambi:ŋ (?)	n	long necked turtle (?)
gidju:m (gidjulum)	n	old man
gidjur (?)		grey(headed) (?)
gilan/gilangan	aj	dead
gili/gile	dem	this (close)
ginaga: (?)		yesterday (?)
gindil	n	knee
ginjilgay	ajv	cough
giri:nj	ajv	tired
girubu	t	long time ago (?)
girun		(see ge:run)
giyi	vt	tell
gubagan	n	blue tongued lizard (Tiligua scincoides)
gudja	n	honey
gudjabul	n	native sweet bee
gudjabunggal	n	black bee (?)
gudjalanj	n	little black ant (about 5/16" long)
gudji:n		red
gudjinj/guyinj	n	paint, ochre
guginj/wuginj	avv	quick
gulanj	n	scrub tick
gulgan	n	road, track
gulgun (gurgun?)	nvt	word, language, noise
gulgurun	n	magpie (W gulgulung leatherhead or friar bird; golgorun butcherbird)
gumar	n	blood
gumar	np	Coomera
gu:ndan	n	hair on head
gu:ndanj	np	place name
gundul	n	bark
gundulbunbi (-be)	np	Mt. Ladybrook (where the two stone dogs are)
gunu:m	n	stump of tree
gunu:mbuy	n	stumper bird
gunu:mginj	n	stumper bird
gunj	n	water
gu:ndjar (gagundjar)	n	uncle, mother's brother
gun gum	n	mopoke (Ninox boobook)
gura:lbarj	n	brown snake
gura:mburu:n	n	magpie (Bymnorhina tibicen)
gura:r	ajv	long, tall

gurba/wurba	v	hide
gurila: (gurila:nj G)		old (aged)
guwan		pull (?) (W break)
guwanj (G)	n	Moreton Bay ash
guwa:nj	(see guya:nj, guwin)	
guwarj	ajv	rain
guwin	n	ring tailed possum (<i>Pseudochirus lanaganosis</i>)
guya:nj	n	possum (cf guwin)
guyba	vt	cook
guyu:m, guyu:mgan	n	star(s)
magay	n	intestines
magil	n	water lizard (<i>Phsiguathus leseurii</i>)
mali/male	dem	that, there
malurj	n	shadow, shady
mama:nj	num	plural
mamir	aj	alive
manal, manaldja:li	np	Beaudesert (hard or baked black ground was given as meaning, but cf W dhairi dark red, used in a place name Sarabah where soil was black but soil of surrounding ridges was dark red)
manda	vt	scratch
mangar	n	gum tree, blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>)
manmuru (E)	n	testicles
ma:r ma:r (mar mar)	n	duck (W black duck, <i>Anus superciosa</i>)
marar mara:r		frightened (?)
marun	n	a type of goanna (W ground or burrowing goanna)
mi: (E mil)	n	eye
mibanj	n	hawk (W wedge tailed eagle)
mibinj	n	adult Aboriginal man
milge(:) milgi	vi	be happy
milgin	n	sparrowhawk, hawk
minjarj	int	what
minjarjbal		name of Yugumbir tribe
minjdji	v	laugh
minji: (minji:n)	aj	sweet
mi:rjbar		thundering
mira (?)	v	get, take
mirun	n	woodpecker, jay (not blue jay)
mirungan	n	old woman
mubar	n	back
mugara	n	storm
mugi:m	n	perch
mularj	nv	vomit
mulgalarj	aj	short
muli	n	hill
muli muli		hilly
mumu:	aj	short (?)
mundja:	aj	naked
munulgum	n	death adder (<i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i>)
mu:rj	n	belly, stomach
mungar	n	kidney
mure:r	n	spotted gum (cf yira:r)

muru:	n	nose
muyu :mdjar	n	son
naba	vt	hit
nama:	n	breast, teats
nana:ŋ	n	sister
na:r	n	vein, tendon, sinews
nayi	n	knife (fr Engl)
nugur (ŋubur)	aj	blunt
numbu:	vi	return, come back
numgir (G)		day
nuŋanj	n	food
nuŋanjbil	n	bird
nja:	vt	see, look
njanay	n	leech
njaram	n	bearded jew lizard (<i>Clamydosaurus kingii</i>)
njari	n	name
njubur (-djar, -gan)	n	spouse
njula/njule	pr	3rd sg pr
nju:m	nvt	smell (nju:mbala:)
njuŋgulgan	n	summer
ŋadjar (ŋayan)	n	grandfather, mother's father
ŋadjaŋa:	n	regent bower bird (a sacred bird)
ŋadjaŋgali	n	elder
ŋagam	n	dog
ŋalawa	vi	hunt (purposive case on object hunted)
ŋali	pr	1st pl pr
ŋaliwa:lu	pr	1st and 2nd incl pl pr
ŋama:l	n	goanna
ŋandir	ajv	dark, night
ŋa:ra	v	play
ŋarul	n	boxwood
ŋarunj	n	aunt, father's sister
ŋayu	pr	1st sg pr
ŋerinbe: (E)	n	larrikin
ŋiri:maŋ	pr	2nd pl pr
ŋubu	t	yesterday, tomorrow
ŋubur (nugur)	aj	blunt
ŋula:r	n	flood
ŋulurŋmay	t	soon
ŋumban	n	blanket
ŋumbinj	n	house (fr whence Engl humpy)
ŋu:n	ajv	hot, summer (W hot fr fire only)
ŋura (E)	n	dog
ŋura:m	ajv	asleep
ŋu:rgan (?)	(?)	gudja ŋu:rgan "It has honey in it."
ŋurun	n	sky
wadjam	n	shark
wadjuŋ	n	mother
waga:n	n	crow (<i>Corvus coronoides</i> and/or <i>C. ceciliae</i> ; also crow star (<i>Canopus?</i>))

waganj	n	catfish
walagan	n	elbow, upper arm (W shoulder)
wa:lu	pr	2nd sg pr
wamal		leg shaking in corroboree
wamgi:nj	avv	come (occurs with yana go)
wandjal	n	big brown frog
wanjal	aj	deaf (W unhearing as in delirium)
wanjalbun	np	Mt. Tamborine
wa:ra (?)	vt	take
warambil	n	left hand (W left hand side)
warinj	ajv	cold, winter
waybar	n	fire, firewood, matches
wayma	vt	talk
we:m (G)	n	like flying squirrel but doesn't fly; scorpion (W flying squirrel or stingray)
we:n	n	root
wubi:n	n	clever, expert, smart
wudje:	n	cedar (Cedrela toona)
wuginj/guginj	avv	quick
wula	vt	give (obj is person given to)
wulanj	n	leaf
wulbu:	n	grey crane (Notophoxyx novae hollandiae)
wulu	n	ankle
wumar	n	woomera, spear thrower
wuna:		negative with imperative verbs
wur		thunder
wura:ŋ		(see wulanj)
yabaranj (E)	n	creator of all
yabur	num	one
yaga	vt	build, make
yagul (yagu:l)	n	bandicoot (Perameles nasuta)
yalbi	v	sing (of people or birds)
yalgan	n	sun
yalyal		sick
yana	vi	go (irreg)
ya:na	vi	sit (irreg)
yaramanj (yaraman)	n	horse
yarge:	n	wind
yarinj	n	beard
yarnanj		hot
yaru:	vi	fly, swim
yarunj	n	sand, beach
yaway (E)		yes
yawu		yes
yiba	vt	hold
yi:djan	n	grass
yigam	n	meat
yilbagan	np	Yilbogan (name of Beaudesert racecourse)
yili	int	where
yilŋan	n	liver
yina	vi	lie down, sleep
yindja:gan (G)	int	when

yinima	v	lie, be (?)
yɪŋa	v	bite
yɪŋila:r		smart
yi:ranj	n	whip or green snake (<i>Dendrophis punctulatus</i>)
yira:r	n	spotted gum (<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>)
yirimbam (yiribam?)	n	big locust (<i>cicada?</i>) (W cicada)
yugam, yugambe:		name of tribe Yugumbir
yugambe:, yugambir		no, not, negative with verbs
yugay	n	Italian bee
yugir	n	shell (W cockle, mussel)
yulanj	n	skin, hide, feathers
yurugin	n	dingo
yuwa:r	n	corroboree song

English–Yugumbir

1st sg pronoun	ŋayu
1st pl pronoun	ŋali
1st & 2nd pl incl pr	ŋaliwa:lu
2nd sg pronoun	wa:lu
2nd pl pronoun	ŋiri:maŋ
3rd sg pronoun	njula/njule
3rd pl pronoun	djanabaŋ (djinabaŋ once)
above	dugun (W west, av up)
adder, death	munulgum (W mundjeralgun)
alive	mamil (G mamir) (W momeri)
angophora	bulbul (W bulbo)
ankle	wulu (W)
another	gaba (W gubai, garba)
ant, greenheaded	djulu:l (W djuluru)
ant, jumping	diranj (W dirang)
ant, little black (5/16")	gudjalanj (W ging-ging)
anteater, spiny	buni:nj (W)
arm, upper	walagan (W shoulder)
arm, whole	gaŋgil (W upper arm incl shoulder)
ashes, dust	bube: (W)
asleep	ŋura:m (W)
aunt (father's sister)	ŋarunj (W)
axe	banda:n (W)
back	mubar (W -ra)
bad	djaŋ (W)
bandicoot	yagu(:)l (W yagoi)
bark of tree	gundul (W)
beach	yarunj (W)
beak	djayaŋ (mouth)
beard	yarinj (W)
Beautesert	manal, manaldja:li, yilbagan
bee, black	gudjaburgal (W gudhi)
Italian	yugay (W nyogai generic term for bee)
native sweet	gudjabul (W gudhi)
small native	gabay (W light coloured bee)
behind	buram(bi:)

belly, stomach	mu:ŋ (W)
big	gamay, gamagay
bird	nuŋanjbil (W nyoanbil)
bowerbird, regent	ŋadjaŋa:
butcherbird	gulgurun (?) (W golgorun)
chip chip	dumdumgan
cockatoo	ge:raŋ (W white cockatoo)
crane, grey	wulbu: (W)
crow	waga:n (W)
curlew	buyu:lgaŋ (W buruagun)
domestic fowl	djuŋi djuŋi (fr Engl)
duck	ma:r ma:r (W mara black duck)
eagle, wedge tailed	mibanj (W)
jay (leatherhead)	galguraŋ (W gulgulang)
jay, woodpecker	mirun (G miyu:n)
kookaburra	gagurim (W gagaru, gargun)
leatherhead or friar	(see jay (leatherhead))
lyrebird	galbunj (W)
magpie	gura:mburu:n (G) (W kulumburun); gulgurun (W gulgurung leatherhead, golgorun butcherbird)
mopoke	gunŋum (W kumgun)
night owl	djinir djinir
parrot	bilin (W)
peewee	balin bali:n, bim bim (G bilin bile:n) (W bulun bulun; gimbim noisy minah bird, soldier bird)
plover	dibir dibe:r (W debbera)
soldier bird	di:ndin, bi:mbim (W gimbim soldier bird or noisy minah)
sparrowhawk	milgin
storm bird (big)	dire:ŋ
stumper	gunu:mbuy, gunu:mginj
swallow	budjabuye: or budjay budjay (W)
swamp pheasant	bunbun
tullawong	djalwar
wren	dju:li:m dju:li:m
bite	yiŋa (W)
black	du:ndun (W)
blanket	ŋumban (W ngumbin, same as house)
blind	mi:djam
blood	gumar (W -ra)
bloodwood	buŋaw (W bunau)
blunt	nugur or nubur (W murrun)
bone	darigan (W)
boomerang	bargan (W baragan)
bora ring	bu:l (W bo-ul)
bowerbird, regent	ŋadjaŋa: (grandfather-poss)
boxwood	ŋarul (W arol)
boy	djabu: (W)
branch	(see tree)
break, smash	djalmayma (G)
breast	nama: (W nguma, ngamung)
brother	bana:m (W); gagur (older brother or uncle) (W golung)

bruise (G), swelling	bambam (W swelling)
build	buga; yaga (build, make) (W)
burn, cook	guyba (W)
butterfly, moth	bandjala:m (W)
camp	diman (W camp, group of humpies)
Canopus (crow star)	waga:n
catch, get	ga:ŋa (W take)
catfish	waganj (W mulunyum)
cedar	wudje: (W)
centipede	baya:r (W barara)
ceremony ground	bu:l (W bo-ul)
chase, swim	gayi (W gaia drive)
cheek	djangga:n (W)
chest	dumirgan (W)
child	dja:djam (W)
chip chip (bird)	dumdungan
chips	bare:nj
chop	galga (W)
chopper	djabir (W a club with a plain pointed head)
cicada (?)	see (locust)
cigarette, smoke	dju:m (literally smoke) (W)
claw, leg	djaran (W)
clever	wubi:n (expert) (W); yinila:r
close, near	bundaga:l (W bundja enclose; tanyung close:
	duggel nearly)
cloud	djunjgun (W)
club	(see chopper)
cockatoo	ge:ran (W white cockatoo)
codfish	dugu(:) (W)
cold	warin(gal) (W)
come	wamgi:nj (W)
come back	numbu:
cook	guyba (W)
Coomera	gumar (C, W blood)
corroboree dance	wamal (G leg shaking)
corroboree ground, bora	bu:l (W bo-ul)
corroboree song	yuwa:r
cough	ginjilgay (W)
cousin	gadjaran (G) (W gidherong)
cover	bandja (W enclose, cf dress)
crane, grey	wulbu: (W)
creator	yabaranj (E)
creek, river	balun (balunj?) (W balun)
crow, crow star	waga:n (W)
cry (weep)	duŋa (W)
curlew	buyu:lgan (W buruagun)
currawong	djalwan
cut, chop	galga (W)
dark	ŋandir (W); du:ndun (black) (W)
daughter	djalganj (same as woman)
daytime	yalgan (sun); numgir (G) (W nyungai, cf hot)

dead	gilar _ŋ (an) (W)
deaf	waŋal (W unhearing, as in delirium)
dig	duwa (W)
digging stick	ganay
dingo	yurugin (E ŋura dog) (W nargun, ngurun)
dirty	dulgal (W dulgara)
do(?)	dima
dog (see also dingo)	ŋagam; ŋura (E) (W nargun, ngurun)
dress (v)	banmali (W bunma cover)
driftwood, rubbish	bindim
drink	(see eat)
dry	daram (W darum) (cf rub)
duck	ma:r ma:r (W mara black duck)
dust	bube: (ashes) (W); djagun (ground) (W)
eagle, wedge tailed	mibanj (W)
ear	binan _ŋ (W)
eat, drink	dja (W)
echidna	buni:nj (W bunin)
eel	djuru:nj (W)
egg	gabunj (W)
elbow	walagan (W shoulder)
elder	ŋadjangali
expert	wubi:n (W)
eye	mi: (W); mil (E)
fall	banga (W bungen drop)
far	gawula: (W)
fast	wuginj/guginj (W wogin)
father, father's brother	biyan _ŋ (W), babar _ŋ (G) (E baba)
father-in-law	buguy
fear	du:yinj (W); marar mara:r (?)
feathers	(see skin)
fig tree	buwiye: (W)
fight, kill	buma (W)
finger(s)	daŋgan (W)
finger nails, toenails	dunjunj (W)
fire, firewood	waybar (W -ra)
fish (generic)	djalum (W)
catfish	waganj (W mulunyum)
codfish	dugu(:) (W)
eel	djuru:nj (W)
mullet (?)	(?) djalum
perch	mugi:m (W)
shark	wadjam (W bowai)
shell	yugir (W cockle, mussel)
flat, smooth	barbar _ŋ
flood	ŋula:r (W -ra)
fly (n), maggot	djunbar (W -ra)
fly (v)	bi:ra (throw?); yaru: (W)
flying fox	ge:ruŋ, giruŋ (W girraman)
fog	duban _ŋ (W), dju:m (smoke) (W)
food	nuŋan _ŋ (W)

foot, thumb, big toe	djinarj (W)
forest, rain or thick	gaban (W)
forest, light or dry	gaban gaba:n
fowl, domestic	djugi djugi (fr Engl)
friend	djimbaram (W dhimbelung)
fright	du:yinj (W), marar mara:r (?)
frog, big brown	wandjal
frogmouth (?)	(see night owl)
frost	bumbi
get	ga:ŋa (W take); mira (?)
ghost	dagay (W)
girl, young	djabunj (W under 8 years old)
girl, woman	djalganj (W yaguri girl, talgun woman)
give	wula (W)
glider, sugar, or squirrel	dji:bur
go	yana (W)
goanna	djiwa: (W giwa laced monitor); marun (another type) (W ground or burrowing); ŋama:l
good	bugal (W baugul)
grandfather (mother's side)	ŋadjarj (W)
grandmother (father's side)	ba:binj (W)
grandmother (mother's side)	gami (W paternal grandmother)
grass	yi:djarj
grey (headed)	gidjur (?) (cf gidju m/gidjulum old man)
ground, earth	djagun (W)
grub, in wattle	djibar
witchety	djabam (W)
gum, blue gum	mangar (W -ra)
spotted	yira:r (W yura)
spotted (?)	mure:r
hailstones	garanj (W darroban)
hair	ge: (G ge:r) (W gurra hair of head)
hair of head	gu:ndan
hand, palm, fingers	dangan (W)
hand, left	warambil (W left hand side)
happy	milge milgi
hard, tough	djangam (W)
hawk, see also eagle	
sparrowhawk	milgin
head, face, hair of head	bawur (W baul head, bo-ar hair)
hear, know, think	ganja (W)
heart	dulgu: (W)
heat	dju:ŋ (?) ; ŋu:n (W nyungai heat from sun; ngun heat from fire) (cf also summer)
heavy	djundur (W -ru)
hedgehog	(see echidna)
here, this	gili/gile (close) (W), gali/gale (W)
hide (n)	(see skin)
hide (v)	gurba/wurba (W wurba)
hill	muli (W); buyu:l (W barrel)
hilly	muli muli

hit	bayi (W); naba (W begin, play); buma (fight, kill) (W)
hold	yiba (W)
honey	gudja (W gaba honey of small bee; gudhe honey of large bee)
horse	yaraman (yaraman?)
hot	ɲu:n (W heat fr fire; nyungai heat fr sun); yaran (W yalnun light fr sun, (v) shine)
house	ɲumbinj (W)
humpy (see also camp)	ɲumbinj (W)
humpy, grass	bangin
hungry	gabir (W -ri)
hunt	ɲalawa
hurt (see also pain)	burgal (W baragal)
husband	njubundjar (W)
intestines	magay (G wan̄gar) (W monggerra kidney, q.v.)
ironbark	bigar (W -ra)
jay (chatterbox)	galguran (W gulgulung leatherhead)
jay, woodpecker (not blue)	mirun (G miyu:n)
kangaroo	guru:man (W)
kangaroo rat	baru:l (W)
kidney	mun̄gar (W -ra)
kill	buma (W)
knee	gindil (W)
knife	nayi (fr Engl)
know, hear, think	gan̄a (W)
koala	burbi (W burubi)
kookaburra	gagurim (W gagaru, gargun)
lake	gayiwan (G)
language, word, noise	gulgun (W gurgunguli noisy)
large	gamay, gamagay
larrikin	ɲerinbe: (E)
later on, soon	ɲulun̄may (W ngulung first)
laugh	minjdji (W)
leaf	wulan (wura:ɲ) (W wurung)
leatherhead or friar bird	galguran (C, G) (W galgalung) (cf magpie)
leech	njanay (W)
left hand	warambil (W left hand side)
leg, claw, thigh	djaran (W)
leg shaking in corroboree	wamal (G)
lie down	yina (W nyina), yinima (?)
lightning	djangan (W)
lip, mouth	djayan (dje:ɲ, djeyan) (W diang)
little	bidjan
live at, sit	ya:na
liver	yilnan (W yilnan)

lizard, bearded jew	njaram (G) (W ngarum)
blue tongue	gubagan (G) (W)
frilled (?)	djulu:n (cf little lizard)
little	djulunj (W small house lizard)
water	magil (W)
see also goanna	
locust, big (cicada?)	yirimbam (W yerribum cicada)
long, tall	gura:r (W -ra)
long time ago	girubu (?) (see also old)
look	nja: (W)
louse	dulum (W)
love	budjar (W)
lyrebird	galbunj (W)
maggot	djunbar (W -ra fly)
magpie	gura:mburu:n (G) (W kulumburun); gulguraŋ (W gulgulung leatherhead, golgorun butcherbird)
make	yaga (W)
man, adult Aboriginal	mibinj (W)
old	gidju:m, gidjulum
white	dagay (ghost) (W dhugai)
many	djindi:n; mama:nj (plural)
matches	waybar (firewood)
meat	yigam (W yidjam); bula:(ŋ) (fr Engl bullock)
medicine tree	bu:banj
meteor	(see star, shooting)
minah, noisy	(see peewee)
mist, fog	dubanj (W); dju:m (smoke, mist) (W)
money	bangu (E)
moon	gibam (W)
mopoke	gungum (W kumgun)
moth, butterfly	bandjala:m (W)
mother	wadjuŋ (W)
mother-in-law	buguy
mountain	buyu:l (W borrol)
Mt. Barney	baga baga:
Mt. Ladybrook (where the two stone dogs are)	gundulbunbi (-be)
Mt. Lindesay	djalgambunj
Mt. near Mt. Barney	duwe:nj
Mt. on N.S.W. side of border	burgi:nj
Mt. bordering out on Qld. side —sacred	djugal
McPherson Range at border gate, Lindesay Hwy	banban
Mt. Tamborine	waŋalbun
mouth, beak, lip	djayaŋ (dje:ŋ, djeyaŋ) (W diang)
mullet (?)	djalum (generic for fish) (W fish)
nails, toe or finger	dungunj (W)
naked	mundja: (W mundaru)
name	njari (W)
narrow	djuŋdjuŋ

neck, throat	djalanj (W)
neck, nape of	durbin (W dorobin)
nest	djindi (W)
negative	yugambe: (W); wuna: (for imperative) (W wuna leave alone, solitary)
new	baliŋ (G) (W bulingul)
night	ŋandir (W)
no, not	yugambe: (W)
noise	(see word)
nose	murū: (W)
oak	(see she-oak)
ocean, sea	burgar (W borrugura sea, tumgun sea, ocean)
ochre, paint	gudjin (W gutdhi light red; coochin red clay, earth or pigment)
old	gurila: (G gurila:ŋ) (W gurilabo long time ago)
one	yabur (W yabru)
other	(see another)
owl, night	djinir djinir
pain (see also hurt)	balgal (W baragal)
paint, ochre	gudjin (W see ochre above)
parrot	bilin (W)
peewee	balin bali:n (G bilin bile:n) (W bulun bulun; bim- bim noisy minah or soldier bird)
penis	(E buru) (W dhun) (cf djun, djunu)
perch	mugi:m (W)
pheasant, swamp	bunbun
pine, bunya (?)	bimbul (W hoop or Moreton Bay pine; buani bunya pine)
place name	gu:ndaŋ
play	ŋa:ra (W nabe)
plover	dibir dibe:r (W debbera)
plural	mama:nj (see also many)
policeman	bandju:r (badju:r?)
porcupine	(see echidna)
possum	guya:nj (guwa:nj) (?)
possum, ringtail	guwin (W wing) cf possum)
pull	bu:y (W); guwan (W break)
push	djunda:ma (W djulung push with pole)
quick	guginj/wuginj (W wogin)
rain	guwarj (W)
rain forest	gaban (W)
red	gudji:n (W cf ochre above)
return	numbu:
rib (bone)	danar (W)
rise (sun)	ba:ŋa, barga (W bagodhe)
river, creek	balun (balunj?) (W)
road, track	gulkan (W)
rock, stone	de-yu (W darrau loose stones)

root	we:n (W waran)
rope	bugur (W buggel brown snake)
rub	durum, daram (cf dry) (W dorama rub; darum dry)
rubbish, driftwood	bindim
run	gawuri, ge:lgawuri (W gauari)
salt, nasty taste	digir (W -eri bitter and unfit to drink)
sand, beach	yarun (W)
scorpion	bu:lam (G we:m little scorpion) (W wem or waiam flying squirrel, stingray)
scratch (v)	manda
scrub, thick (wet)	gaban (W)
light (dry)	gaban gaba:n
sea, ocean	burgar (burgal) (W borrugura)
see, look	nja: (W)
set (sun)	galgiwa (?)
shadow, shady	malun (W malang shade, evil spirit)
shark	wadjam (W bowai)
sharp	galan (W kirrabil)
shell	yugir (W yugari cockle, mussel)
she-oak	bilan (W)
shield	baga: (W cork tree or bat tree, shield made from this)
shoot	naba (hit) (W)
short	mulgalan (W mul)
shoulder	waral(gan) (W walagan, cf elbow)
sick	yalyal (W yuldjul)
sinews, tendons, veins	na:r (W)
sing	yalbi (W yarabi)
sister	nana:ŋ (W)
sit, stop, live at	ya:na
skin (n), hide, feathers	yulanj (W yulung)
skin (v)	bura (W pull out)
sky	dugun (W west, av up); ŋurun (W dog)
sleep, lie down	yina (W nyina): ŋura:m (asleep) (W)
slow	dalbay
small	bidjan (W)
smart	wubi:n (expert) (W); yinila:r
smash	djalmayma (G)
smell	nju:m (n), nju:mba (v) (W)
smoke	dju:m (W)
smooth, flat	barban
snake	dirun (W)
black	djumgun (W)
brown	gura:lban (see also rope bugur, W buggel brown snake)
carpet	gabul (W)
death adder	munulgum (W mundjeralgun)
diamond or red	djuwir (W dheuri)
taipan (?) (deadly)	bagal (W brown snake)
whip or green	yi:ranj (W nyiring)
snore	burunba (G)
soil, ground	djagun (W)

soldier bird	di:ndin, bi:mbim (W gimnim soldier bird or noisy minah)
son	muyu:mdjar (W muyum)
song (corroboree)	yuwa:r
soon, later on	ŋulunmay (W ngulung first)
sore	djigay (W)
sour	(see bad)
sparrowhawk	milgin
speak	(see talk)
spear	djuwan (G woman's, both ends pointed) (W spear); bilar (W light spear)
spear thrower	wumar
spider	baran bara:n
spit	djibag
split firewood	galga (chop) (W); dunma (W dunmun tear)
spouse	njubun(-djar, -gan) (W)
squirrel, sugar glider	dji:bur
squirrel	we:m (G, like flying squirrel but doesn't fly) (W wem or waiam flying squirrel, stingray)
stand	dja:na (W)
star	guyu:m, guyu:mgan (W goromgun)
star, shooting (meteor)	gabunj (egg?) (W egg)
stick	djali (tree) (W)
stick, digging	ganay
stomach	mu:ŋ (W)
stone	de:yu (W darrau, loose stones)
storm	mugara (W thunder)
storm bird (big)	dire:ŋ
straight	djundi:n (G) (W dhundi)
stranger	djaguru
strong, hard	djangam (W)
stump	gunu:m (W)
stumper bird	gunu:mbuy, gunu:mginj
summer	njunḡulgan (W); ŋu:nga:la (W hot fr fire not sun)
sun	yalgan (cf yarnan hot) (W yalnun light fr sun, (v) shine) (cf C's yal[ŋ/g]an)
swallow (n)	budjay budjay (W)
swallow (v)	djuga (W)
sweet	minji:/minji:n (W minim)
swelling	bambam (W)
swim	yaru: (swim, fly) (W fly); gayi (swim, chase) (W gaia drive)
tail	djun (W)
take (see also get)	wa:ra (?) (W steal wurga)
talk, speak	wayma, gulgunma (W gurgunguli noisy)
tall, long	gura:r (W -ra)
tattoo	biran (W biran)
teeth	diran (djiran?) (W dhirung)
tell	giyi (W gia)
tendon, vein	na:r (W)
testicles	manmuru (E)
that, there	mali/male (W)

thigh, leg	djaran (W)
thin	barga:n (W baragan boomerang)
think	ganra (W)
this, here	gali/gale (W); gili/gile (close) (W)
throat, neck	djalanj (W)
throw	bira (W); dalba (W throw away, strew)
thumb (see foot, big toe)	djinan
tick, scrub	gulanj (W)
tie	gani (W)
tired	giri:nj (W yilen stiff, cramped); bu:y (W)
tobacco, smoke	dju:m (W)
today	ba:nj (W baian)
toe, big	djinan (foot)
toenails, fingernails	dungunj (W)
tomahawk	banda:n (W)
tomorrow, yesterday	nubu (W mobo)
tongue	djurgun (W dhorogon)
top, on	dugun (W up)
tough, hard	djangam (W)
track, road	gulan (W)
tree	djali (W)
angophora	bulbul (W bulbo)
ash	(see Moreton Bay ash)
bloodwood	buraw (W bunau)
boxwood	narul (W arol)
cedar	wudje: (W)
cork or bat	(see shield)
fig	buwiye: (W)
gum	(see gum)
hoop pine	(see Moreton Bay pine)
ironbark	bigar (W -ra)
medicine tree	bu:banj
Moreton Bay ash	guwanj (G) (W gurang)
Moreton Bay pine	bimbul (W)
she-oak	bilan (W)
stinging	dji:binj
trousers	gayu:n
try	djambama
tucker	(see food)
tullawong	djalwan
turtle, big	bingi:n (W bingin tortoise)
long necked	ganayban; gidjambi:n (?)
two	bula: (W)
uncle, father's brother	biyan (W)
mother's brother	gu:njar (gagundjar?)
	(W golung)
underneath	balay(a:) (W dju-i)
vein, tendon	na:r (W tendon; gumera-gubi vein)
vomit	mulan
walk, go	yana (W)

warm, hot	ɲu:n (W hot fr fire)
wash, wipe	djanba (W)
wasp, big	dugu:l (W nearby)
water	guŋ (W)
wet	guwaŋ (rain) (W); djabe:n (W)
what, who	minjaŋ (W)
when	yindja:gan (G) (W indhigun)
where	yili/yile (W); winjdji
whirlwind	bulu:lmaŋ (W bo-ulmung)
white	gibar
white man	dagay (W)
who	minjaŋ (W)
why	minjangu: (cf what)
wide	bira:ŋ (W birangma (v) spread)
wife	njubuŋ(dja)gan (W)
wind	yarge: (W); burgi:nj (W north wind)
wind, whirlwind	bulu:lmaŋ (W bo-ulmung)
winter	waringinj (W)
wipe	(see wash, rub)
witchety (see also grub)	djabam (W)
woman	djalganj (W)
woman, old	mirungan (W)
wood	waybar (W); djali (W)
woodpecker, jay (not blue)	mirun
woomera	wumar
word, language	gulgun (W gurgunguli noisy)
worm	djulge:
wren	djuli:m djuli:m
yam	dam (W)
yamstick	(see stick, digging)
yes	yawu (W), yaway (E)
yesterday	ɲubu (W mobobo) (cf tomorrow)
Yilbagan	yilbagan

NOTES TO TEXT

¹Acknowledgement is made of help from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies and from the Geytenbeeks. The A.I.A.S. supplied funds and equipment for this project. A copy of all field notes and tapes has been lodged with them. Hospitality at Woodenbong Station was extended by the Geytenbeeks. Access to Brian Geytenbeek's notes on the dialect and discussion with him gave much impetus to the analysis. The description presented here follows the tagmemic model.

²Only examples actually obtained are shown, though from other data it is clear, for example, that [p^h]inan is possible.

³A&L list the sound /dj/ as the same as English "j", but Watson (who revised their vocabulary) describes it as unlike the English sound, saying it was an alveodental or dental (it "may be nearly pronounced by attempting to sound the initial letter in the English word jam without touching the palate with the tongue, thus converting it from a palatal to a dental" p. 7). Watson used this description for the similar stop in four languages, and he was most familiar with Gabi. If his description is considered to be more accurate than A&L's, the shift to the English affricate has occurred in recent decades. Alternatively the phonetic realisation of this stop may have differed from place to place in the area, or with the individual speakers consulted. One should remember also that both Culham and Allen spoke English for the larger portions of their lifetimes.

⁴Evidence from morphology is that the word for "stranger" should be *djaguru*, not *djagu:l*, as the possessive case suffix is realised as /na:/. See also footnotes 6 and 11.

⁵A few words apparently show free fluctuation between the phonemes /g/ and /w/ word initially preceding /u/.
 guginj/wuginj "quick"
 gulbani/wulbani "hid"

⁶Culham usually pronounced /r/ as a retroflexed continuant, though sometimes as a flap or trill. He had lost his front teeth. The same pronunciation problem occurs elsewhere in my data with those who have lost these teeth, even if the person concerned is a nativespeaker of a language in which the vibrant and the continuant are contrasting phonemes. As a result it was difficult at times to know whether the phoneme /l/ or /r/ was meant. Doubtlessly a number of words have been recorded with /l/ when /r/ should have been written. In particular what sounded like /l/ word finally or preceding /b/ or /g/ has been found to be more probably either /r/ or /rV/. In a few words there appeared to be two long syllable nuclei separated by a phone which was sometimes heard as [r], sometimes as [l], occasionally as [rl] or [l] (retroflexed lateral); this was interpreted as /rVl/.

 ŋa:ra:la: ŋa:[r/l/rl]a: "playing"
 gawurila: g[o:r/o:l]a: "running"

These interpretations were made after comparison with the little data from other speakers, Watson's vocabulary, other affixations of the same roots, and a more critical listening to taped data.

⁷Occurrences of /e/ not followed by length are restricted to:

(a) the final syllable of the demonstratives *mal[i^v/ε]*, *gal[i^v/ε]*, *gil[i^v/ε]*, the interrogative *yil[i^v/ε]* "where" and the pronoun *njul[a/ε]* "he". In all other cases a word final short vowel is [i^v], [a] or [u^v] without significant variation.

(b) in verbs, syllables that would contain /e:/, except for restrictions imposed on the occurrence of long vowels.

In some of the verbs mentioned in (b) I have been a little in doubt about the phonetic quality of the vowel. If one assumes short /e/ does not exist, one can force the assignment of these vowels to /a/ or /i/, though the decision as to which to choose seems arbitrary in many cases. But if one assumes there is a short /e/ phoneme elsewhere than in the above cases, it is much harder to assign front vowel phones to one of three phonemes /i/, /e/, /a/ than to one of two phonemes /i/ and /a/. Geytenbeek has analysed the neighbouring dialect of Gidabal as having four short vowels, and in Gidabal /e/ is the phoneme occurring finally in the words listed under (a). In some dialects of Bandjalang the final phoneme in these words is /i/ for all except "he", where it is /a/.

⁸The simplest alternative analyses are:

(a) three short vowels /i/, /a/, /u/, and four long vowels /i:/, /e:/, /a:/, /u:/.

(b) three short vowels /i/, /a/, /u/, and a phoneme of length. [ε:] is analysed as /i:/, [i^v:] as /iyi/ (see under Morphophonemics).

Solution (a) is a straightforward solution but it fails to reflect the link which the morpho phonemics shows to exist between corresponding short and long vowels, and between /i/ and /e:/. It is also not symmetrical.

Solution (b) does more justice to the morphophonemics and is symmetrical. It also reflects the fact that when [i^v] is lengthened morphophonemically [ε:] usually results. One objection is that at a more subtle level it lacks certain symmetry. If [i^v:] is interpreted as /iyi/, why should not [u^v:] be interpreted as /uwu/? Phonetically there is no evidence that these should be interpreted as two syllables. Further [i^v:] shortens to [i^v] where rules governing long syllables require it to. If [i^v:] were phonemically /iyi/ this would not be in pattern. [u^v:] also shortens to [u^v] when required, but three cases of [u^v:] followed by a long syllable occur (see note 12).

⁹Only one exception has been found: *djibag* and *djibagbay*, both meaning "spit".

¹⁰Where intervocalic /dj/ occurs in Yugumbir, /d/ occurs in Gidabal. Gidabal has no intervocalic /dj/. Intervocalic /dj/ in Yugumbir occasionally fluctuated with /y/ in Culham's speech.

 ŋadjaŋ ŋayaŋ "grandfather"

¹¹In the first count of consonant clusters word medially (done by computer) the frequencies of clusters /lb/ and /lg/ rivalled that of the homorganic nasal stop clusters. The cluster /rg/ was also relatively frequent. As noted in footnote 6 it is likely that many words recorded with these sequences should have been recorded with /r(V)/ instead of /l/. An example is the word for "koala". From Culham it sounded like [bu^vlbi^v], but he spelt it "burby". From Mrs. Weizel it was [bu^vrbi^v]. Watson's vocabulary has *burubi*; it is possible that A&L heard and wrote a transitional vocoid which is not a phoneme. On this assumption, and assuming also that many but not all of the clusters I recorded as /lb/ and /lg/ were actually /rb/ and /rg/, it remains true that resonant stop clusters (except with alveolar and alveopalatal stops) are as common as homorganic nasal stop clusters.

¹²Words derived from three roots do not appear to follow length rules. They are listed phonetically, together with their first phonemic interpretation.

[du:ʔnj]	/du:nj/	"fear"
[bu:i]	/bu:y/	"breathe"
[ɲu:n]	/ɲu:n/	"hot"

Words derived from these are listed phonetically.

[du:ʔnjdja:]	"afraid"	[bu:ye:n]	"tired, pulled"
[du:ʔnjdja:n]	"	[bu:ye:ni]	"pulled"
[du:ʔnjdja:gan]	"	[ɲu:nga:la]	"summer"

For the first root and its derivative no violence would be done to the phonetic data to re interpret the root as /du:yinj/, which has been done. The second case poses more problems. One could interpret the inflected forms as /bu:yiye:n(i)/, but this is not a very happy solution. For the third example there seems no other valid interpretation than /ɲu:n/ and /ɲu:nga:la/. It will be seen that in all three cases the long vowel is /u:/. With this amount of data it seems best to regard the simple present tense form of /ɲu:n/ and the simple past tense forms of /bu:y/ as exceptions to the rule on contiguous long syllables.

For forms interpreted as having root /bu:y/ here, A&L list three verbs, with meanings "breathe", "pull along" and "pull off". Their solution may be correct: Culham appeared to use the word "pull" in the sense "tire through exertion", so only one root has been postulated here. Forms A&L give for their three verbs are listed below (no attempt has been made to phonemicise their spelling). For comparison, all inflected forms of /bu:y/ found in the present data are also listed.

	pres	past	perf	fut prog
"breathe"	bui	buien	buiangan	buiangala
"pull along"	buyei	buyeini	buyeinian	buyeila
"pull off"	buya	buyini	buian	buiyala
bu:y bu:y	"breathing"			
bu:ye:ni	"pulled"			
bu:ye:n	"tired, pulled"			
bu:yila:	"pulling"			
bu:yinga:la	"gets tired"			
bu:yanga:la	"gets tired"			

¹³In Gidabal, Geytenbeek's data failed to show a restriction of ordering such as this. In Yugumbir, Lane after citing examples of SVLT and LTSV orderings states "any other order will do almost equally well".

¹⁴Comparison with Gidabal would indicate the probability of separate tagmemes for each of these, but in the data there was only one doubtful example of co occurrence of different tagmas, and a very few examples of repetitions of the same tagma using different head words. In many examples the form *townmir* "to town" occurred interchangeably with *towngu*: "to town (pur posively)". This very interchangeability would encourage one to class this accusative suffix and the purposive together. Also the purposive suffix can occur on the verb of a dependent clause. So in the absence of further evidence the classification of these tagmemes as members of the one tagmeme is not entirely arbitrary. All examples obtained of repetition of location tagmeme are listed below.

yange:n	djinanga:	towngu:	nu nanjgu:
go past	foot loc	town-purp	food purp
"I went to town on foot(?) to get food."			
ɲaw	yangala	towngu:	nu nanjgu:
I subj	go pres	town purp	food purp
"I am going to town to get food."			
ɲaw	yaru:len	gu ŋgi:	barundi:
I subj	swim past	water loc.past	creek loc.past
"I swam in the river."			
wulani	wadjug	guybaya:	djaliya:
give past	mother	cook inf	eat cont inf
"They gave it to their mother to cook and eat."			

¹⁵Two problematical examples are listed here.

guŋ	darami:/darame:
water	dry (?)
(meaning uncertain)	
wariŋgu:	ɲayu
cold purp(?)	I subj
"I have a cold."	

¹⁶In the data no location and time occur in the presence of instrument, but this is no doubt due to elicitation.

¹⁷One example seems somewhat anomalous:

mu:ŋ gabir ŋanji: djali:gi
stomach hungry I obj eat cont desid-purp₂
"My belly is empty and I want to eat."

¹⁸Gidabal has a set of verbal auxiliaries. Elicitation was directed towards finding a similar set in Yugumbir, but with little success. The form *djambamani* "tried" was obtained, identical with one of the Gidabal auxiliaries, but there was not sufficient evidence to show it behaved differently from other Yugumbir verbs.

¹⁹A&L list four "parts" to each verb given in their vocabulary. A study of their list shows the following tense forms (meanings given are theirs).

uninflected stem (verb roots ending in /a/, /i/ and /e:/, adjectives ending in consonants):
present tense, present infinitive, imperative.
:n (obeying my morphophonemic rules): past tense.
ian (replacing verb root final /a/ and /i/, added to other verb roots and adjectives): perfect tense.

:-la (apparently obeying my morphophonemic rules): future and progressive.
Their list attests the existence of *li* (my "continuous aspect") preceding both :n and ian, a suffix *ndi* or possibly :nd which precedes ian in some verbs formed from verbs roots or adjectives (cf Gidabal *ndi/nde* indicating that the reason for the action is identifiable by the hearer), and the existence of *aŋga:la* (aŋ + ga + :la) on adjectives. One sentence in the present data may be an example of the affix :nd on the root *yana* "go". A story sequence was elicited, in which was the following:

yani:ndan dimangu:
go(?) (?) camp purp
"They took it to their camp."

²⁰Geytenbeek labelled this affix in Gidabal as definitive, as it indicates that the information is definite.

²¹Some occurrences of :n do not follow the morphophonemic rules outlined in chapter 2, indicating a possibility of the existence of two affixes nearly homophonous as observed by Geytenbeek for Gidabal. For example:

njula duŋe:ni/duŋeni
he cry past
"He cried."

²²In Gidabal and Bandjalang the affix :nj signifies future tense, but all attempts to elicit future forms in Yugumbir yielded the present tense affix with or without the continuous aspect. A&L provide no evidence for the suffix :nj. In working with a Bandjalang informant speaking the Lismore dialect the author obtained the suffix :nj with future tense meaning with no difficulty. The affix does not seem to denote future tense in Yugumbir. If it occurred at all, it may have denoted probable action. The only examples of its occurrence are given here, with translations given by Culham.

ŋawuy	yaga:nj	ŋumbinj	ŋumbinj	ŋaw	bugani
I subj	make :nj	house	house	I subj	build past
"I build a house."					
wuna:	gawuri	ya:na	wa:lu	banga:nj	wa:lu
neg imp	run imp	sit imp	you subj	fall :nj	you subj
"Don't run, sit down, you might fall."					

²³See also *banga:nj* "might fall" from *banga* in the previous footnote.

²⁴This form was unknown to Geytenbeek in Gidabal. One utterance was from Culham, and the other from Mrs. Logan in the presence of a Gidabal speaker who also prompted her.

²⁵In Gidabal *ma* is a causative. The Yugumbir evidence is not inconsistent with this meaning.

²⁶A&L indicate no objective ending for nouns. They show different possessive endings: *nadjil* for neuter nouns (e.g. *djalinadjil* "of a tree"), *Na:* as a present possessive and *nadjil* as a past tense possessive on human nouns. They also list the following case suffixes which are not shown in the present data, unless the second one is a reflection of *ba:nji*.

ba "dative", "to"
banu "ablative", "from"

²⁷A&L give *walal* as the pluraliser, which is affixed after the case suffixes (e.g. *mibanjawalal* "of eagles", from *mibanj* "eagle").

²⁸Other suffixes were found in the data, but there was not sufficient evidence to show their exact usage and meaning, and most are thought to be fossilised suffixes.

guru:mbuy/guru:mbin	"stumper" (a bird)
gudjalanj	"little black ant" (cf gudja "honey")
djabunj	"girl" (cf djabu: "boy")
nuŋanjbil	"bird" (cf nuŋanj "food")
buyu:lgan	"curlew" (cf buyu:l "mountain")

dumdumgan "chip chip" (a bird)
 guyu:mgan "star"
 gadjaŋa: "regent bower bird" (translated as God's (elder poss) it is
 a sacred bird)

²⁹A&L list an example of *-djam* affixed to a verb root.

nja:djam
 see neg
 (name of a blind man)

³⁰In Gidabal a form like /ŋaw/ is used as a hesitation word, and in Yugumbir Culham on occasions used a form /aw/ as a hesitation word. However the forms *ŋaw* and *ŋayu* appeared to be used interchangeably in Culham's speech, which would indicate that if one was a pronoun the other one was also. In Gidabal the first person singular form (subj) is always *ŋayu*, and for Yugumbir A&L only give *ŋayu*. Other variant forms of the first person singular subject pronoun were recorded: *ŋay* (9 times), *ŋa:* (once), *ŋawuy* (once), and *ŋawyu* (once). Of the nine examples of *ŋay*, all of which occurred clause initially, eight examples occurred preceding a word beginning with an alveopalatal consonant (*ŋayu* also occurred preceding alveopalatal consonants in this environment). Assuming *ŋaw* to be a form of the 1st person singular subject pronoun, about 160 uses of this pronoun (including all variant forms) were recorded in verbal clauses. At first the choice of the forms *ŋaw* and *ŋayu* seemed arbitrary, with *ŋaw* occurring about 2/3 of the time, but a check showed that a slightly greater preference for *ŋaw* was shown in intransitive clauses, and *ŋayu* occurred with greater frequency utterance initially than elsewhere.

³¹The Yugumbir form for 3rd person plural differs from the Gidabal form *njulama ŋ*. Culham accepted the form *njulama ŋ* when it was suggested as "the same" as *djanaba ŋ*, but never spontaneously volunteered it. A&L attest the form *djanabe:* for Yugumbir, and Livingstone records the form *djanabi* for Bandjalang.

³²Watson, p. 4.

³³Allen and Lane, p. 2.

³⁴Regarding Ngara:gwal, Woodenbong opinion is agreed in placing it on the coast between Southport and Cape Byron, which would equate it with A&L's Nerang people. Those at Woodenbong can give no information on Ngara:gwal and claim it is quite different from Gidabal. Allen appeared to consider this coastal language as a dialect of Bandjalang, yet not mutually intelligible with Yugumbir. Vocabularies in Curr from the Ngara:gwal area do appear closely related to Yugumbir and to other Bandjalang dialects.

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